Apr 12 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *April 12, 1922*

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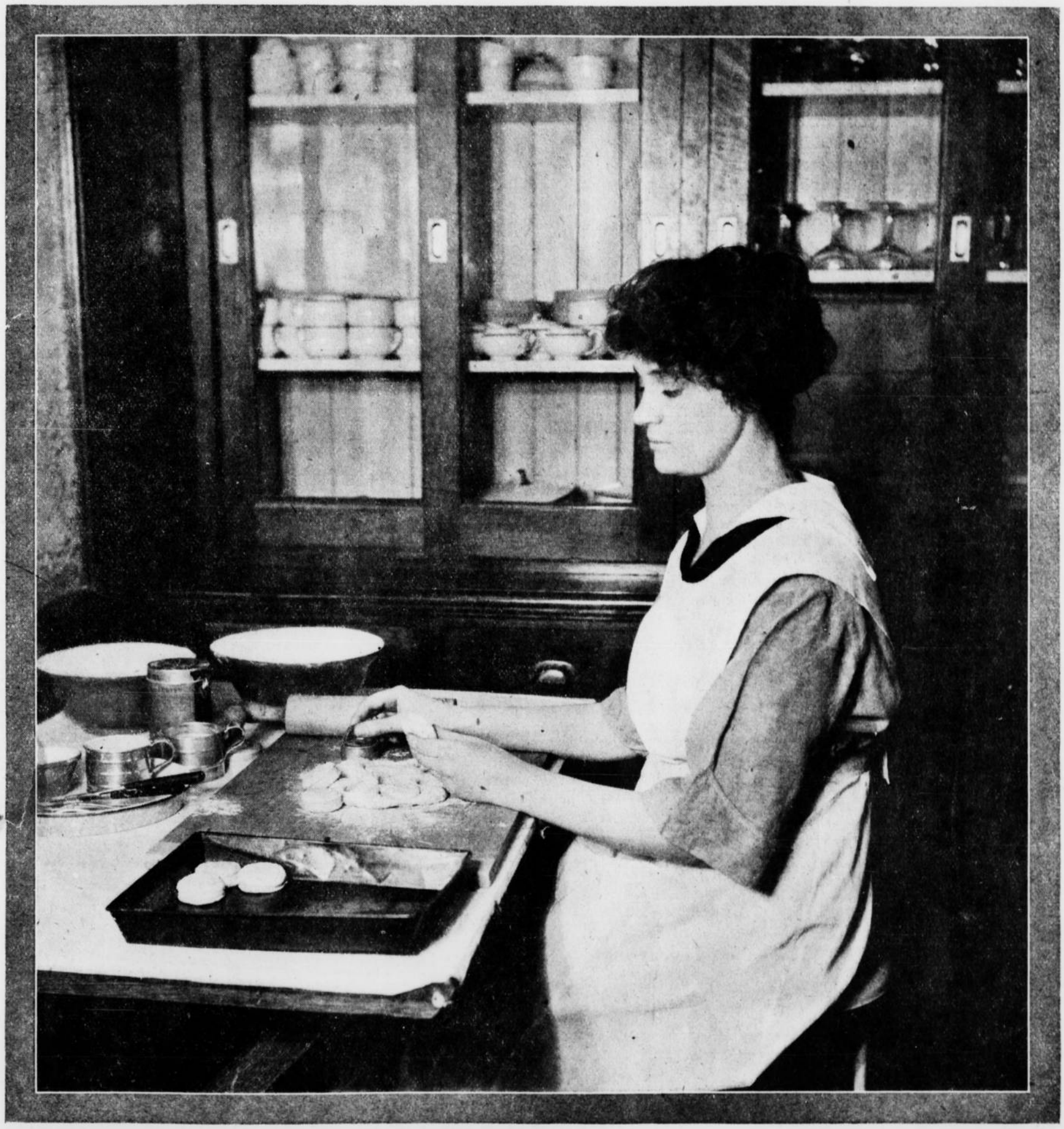

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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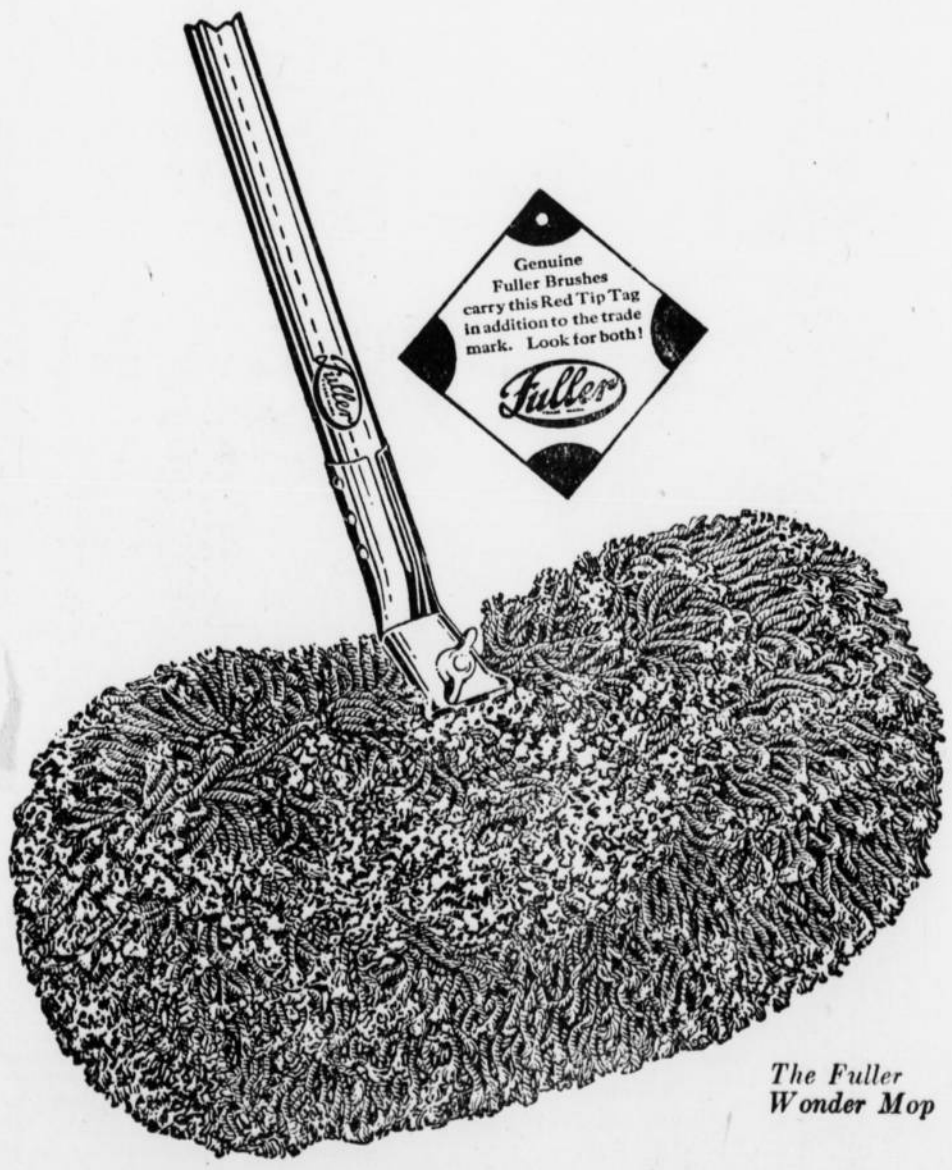

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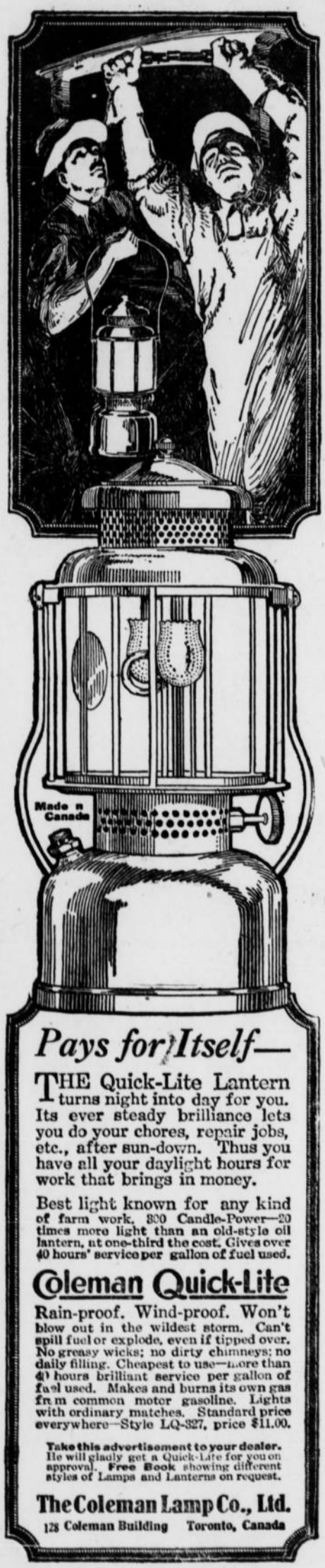

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Our Ottawa Letter

Agricultural Committee's Resolution to Refer Question of Legality of Wheat Board to Supreme Court Rejected by House—Progressives Vigorously Oppose Resolution to Restrict British Preference

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

OF the past week's proceedings in parliament, readers of The Guide will find their chief interest in Friday's discussion centering around the re-instatement of the Wheat Board.

When the agricultural committee, to which the matter had been referred met, the question of the competence of the federal parliament to establish and operate a Wheat Board, on which doubt had been cast by some legal decisions, was raised and A. R. McMaster moved that the opinion of the legal officers of the government be secured. Mr. Crerar and R. M. Johnson thought that a reference to the Supreme Court would be preferable, and their suggestion was adopted by a substantial majority.

W. F. Kay, the chairman of the agricultural committee, then moved a resolution to this effect, and after some delay it came up for discussion on Friday and produced one of the most interesting debates of the session.

Reference to Court Means Delay

Mr. Meighen opposed the proposal and made a very skilful and reasoned speech, in which he drew freely upon his administrative experience and legal knowledge, and built up an almost unanswerable case against the course suggested. After admitting the general dissatisfaction in Western Canada with the present system of wheat marketing, he explained the various alternative plans put forward and touched upon his own scheme of a voluntary pool. But leaving their respective merits aside, he concentrated upon the question directly at issue, the reference to the Supreme Court, and unhesitatingly he declared that this move meant the disappearance of all hopes of a Wheat Board during the present year, and he marshalled ample evidence to buttress his contention.

It would raise a large number of delicate constitutional points, all sorts of parties—the federal government, the provincial administrations, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the millers, the banks, the railways and interested private firms—could claim to be heard. Their skilful lawyers would be able to interpose delays and postponements which could not be refused. Even after the Supreme Court had reached a decision, there might be no finality and it would be liable to be upset by an appeal to the Privy Council. If a decision of the latter body had to be awaited, there would be no possible chance of a Wheat Board this year. The Supreme Court would have to pronounce upon the old Wheat Board legislation, and the 27 powers granted by it would all have to be reviewed.

Mr. Meighen argued that the solution of the difficulty lay with the agricultural committee and the House. Once the committee had decided upon the best course to pursue, the House could discuss and accept the resolution which embodied the report. Then the law officers should be instructed to draw up legislation for the re-establishment of the board, and they should be able to draft it in terms which would not leave it easily susceptible to injunction. In his opinion this course would offer a good chance of a board for this year's crop, and he moved that the resolution be referred back to the agricultural committee.

Progressives Oppose Reference

Mr. Meighen's arguments making clear the dangers of long delay in a reference to the Supreme Court had aroused sympathetic applause from many Progressives, and Mr. Crerar rose with the knowledge that if he upheld the resolution a split in the party was imminent. He emphasized strongly his belief in the necessity for a Wheat Board, and wanted all haste to be made with its re-establishment. But its constitutional validity was doubtful, and he thought it might be possible to secure a quick decision from the Supreme Court, as had been done in the conscription cases in 1918. However, he admitted that some of Mr. Meighen's arguments had impressed him, and declared his willingness to have the resolution sent back to the committee.

Mr. Shaw, of West Calgary, in a good maiden speech agreed with Mr. Meighen that long delays and an appeal to the Privy Council were both likely, and declared the adoption of the report meant embalming the board before it was born. Thereupon the premier agreed to send back the resolution to the committee. Messrs. Garland, McConica and Gardiner made short speeches, voicing their opposition to any reference to the court, and after E. M. MacDonald had taken an exactly opposite view and Mr. Hocken had spoken strongly for a permanent Wheat Board, the Meighen amendment was accepted without a division. So the hearing of evidence will proceed and the examination of a policy can go ahead. The House also unanimously authorized the committee to examine the merits both of the voluntary pool and the co-operative system.

British Preference Attacked

The rest of the week has been comparatively uneventful. On Monday, Mr. Fielding, after reducing his demand from one-fourth to one-sixth, was allowed his vote of interim supply. A large part of two separate days was devoted to a dissection of the bill for the creation of a department of defence.

As a result of the protests of Messrs. Crerar, Meighen and others, the Mounted Police are to be retained under civilian control, which is the correct course. The defence bill was then allowed to pass through all its stages.

The whole of Wednesday was consumed in the futile discussion of a resolution moved by Hance Logan, who desired to restrict the benefits of the British preference to goods imported via Canadian ports. In short, he wanted to make business for Halifax and St. John at the expense of the rest of the country, and naturally two Tory members from the latter place backed him up vociferously. However, Mr. Crerar shot holes through the resolution in a few minutes and exposed its flaws and dangers. His attack upon it was seconded by Messrs. Evans, J. L. Brown and W. C. Good, and even a Nova Scotian Liberal, Mr. Martell, opposed the resolution as sectional. Thus smitten it had to be withdrawn.

Mr. Woodsworth initiated a debate upon his bill for the formal repeal of the Military Service Act, but the Speaker, after the discussion had proceeded for a while, ruled that the bill had already exhausted itself and its repeal was superfluous.

Some minor governmental measures and a number of private bills were allowed to progress, but most of the rest of the time was consumed in the examination of estimates. The Progressive members were continually on duty and were vigilant and effective in their questions. There developed considerable criticism of the appointment of the Hon. Duncan Marshall as an agricultural commissioner, and the defence offered by Mr. Motherwell was very feeble. Most of the ministers claimed credit for great economies, but many of them were forced to admit that such reductions in staff as had taken place had been planned by their predecessors. All the civil government estimates have been passed and the main estimates are now being tackled.

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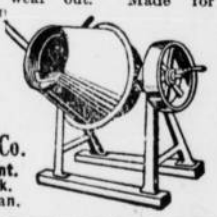

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THE GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 12, 1922

Manitoba Legislature Dies

The Manitoba legislature passed into history last week to the accompaniment of a genuine sigh of relief from all over the province, and the fervent wish that "we shall not see its like again." Waste of time and money and the incapacity of the late unlamented legislature have created a feeling of profound disgust. In the course of a few weeks the people of the province will be called upon to cast their ballots for a new set of legislators in the hope that the business of government can be re-established upon a permanent and business-like basis.

All eyes today are turned upon the organized farmers. It is quite generally assumed that United Farmer members will constitute the majority in the new legislature, or will at least be the largest group. There are some adherents of the two old parties who profess to believe that their particular party will come back to power, but they are merely imitating the boy who whistled in the darkness to keep up his courage.

From the present outlook the new House will have at least four groups, namely, United Farmers, Liberals, Conservatives and Labor, and possibly a few unclassified members. The farmers' group is the only one which has a prospect of a clear majority, and in that event will be able to form a government. Otherwise there is a strong likelihood of a repetition of the experience of the past two years to the great detriment of the province generally.

There are unalterable facts which affect the situation in Manitoba. The city of Winnipeg, including its closely-settled suburbs, constitutes considerably more than one-third of the population of the province, and taken with the other cities and larger towns, nearly one-half the population. At present this urban population elects but 15 of the 55 members in the House, but redistribution, which is now due upon the new census figures, would greatly increase the urban representation. Furthermore, the urban population of Manitoba is growing more rapidly than the rural, and the time is approaching when the rural and urban representation in the House will be practically even.

We do not believe that Manitoba will develop to the fulfilment of its greatest possibilities without the closest co-operation between rural and urban people. Strife and antagonism between country and town would, if it developed, bring about conditions even worse than those created by wrangling and petty partisan warfare. There is an opportunity today to start in motion a movement for co-operation that will give Manitoba the best type and the most successful government it has yet enjoyed.

The two old political parties, Liberal and Conservative, are bankrupt in the public confidence. Their names mean but little, and in general matters of policy there is no difference. But so long as they retain the old names and the old shibboleths and alliances they cannot give the efficiency in administration that Manitoba needs. Such an administration can be given only by a business administration representing the whole province and having no liability of party history, entanglements and alliances.

The greatest need in Manitoba today—and it is a crying need—is a government not only stable but strong and courageous, that will carry out the necessary policy of economy and retrenchment without unwisely impairing necessary public services. Expenditure must be cut to meet the revenues, and provision must be made to meet the burden of debt that has accumulated as a legacy of past administrations. Taxation must be adjusted to an equitable basis upon the entire population.

Then there must be a wise and well-considered policy of immigration to bring the idle lands into use upon a basis that will ensure prosperity to their occupants. Manitoba cannot progress without the largest possible creation of wealth from its great natural asset—the soil—and only by bringing about closer settlement as time goes on can the rural people of Manitoba enjoy to the utmost the modern public services now enjoyed in older and more closely settled rural parts of the continent. The natural resources must be secured from federal control and brought under development for the benefit of the entire province.

The pursuance of such an economic policy will react to the benefit of every citizen. The people of Manitoba in the past have taken too little interest in the public affairs of their province. But now when the burden of taxation bears heavily upon them they are awakening to a realization that the kind of government they have is pretty largely the kind they deserve. The awakening is long overdue, but it is not too late. Manitoba is very wealthy in natural resources. Its burden of debt can be carried and paid under careful administration, and the future development can equal anything on the continent.

It is not necessary to go into the scores of other public questions which are matters of policy inaugurated by past administrations, the majority of which are useful and will be continued under any government. The main points of policy which must be followed by a new government are as outlined above. The time is ripe for the people of Manitoba to lay aside absolutely and definitely their old party allegiance and to unite, rural and urban alike, in the election of a legislature which will support a stable, strong, courageous and progressive government, that will rescue the province from the political morass in which it is now floundering and guide it along a wise and common-sense course in the future.

The Wheat Board Funds

In the House of Commons, on March 29, the minister of trade and commerce, in reply to questions asked by R. M. Johnson, member for Moose Jaw, stated that the Wheat Board had handed over to the government the sum of $560,000, with the following recommendation for the use of the money:

> The Canada Wheat Board recommended that the above amount be distributed to the provincial governments pro rata, on the basis of the quantity of wheat delivered by producers in each of the said provinces to the Board, such moneys to be used for the immediate relief of distressed farmers in the various provinces. So far the government has not yet decided on the action to be taken in regard to this recommendation.

It is about time the government came to some decision on this matter. The minister stated that the total cost of operating the Wheat Board had been borne by the grain passing through its hands. The board did not cost the taxpayers of this country one nickle; the cost was borne by the farmers whose grain passed through the hands of the board. Every cent of that $560,000 of surplus funds which the board handed over to the government belongs of right to the farmers. The board was merely a marketing agency; it was not a government enterprise in the ordinary sense of the term. After paying the expenses of operation the whole of the proceeds of the sale of wheat by the board were, by the terms of the establishment of the board, the property of the shipping farmers. The surplus is an amount that could not be equitably distributed, and therefore a recommendation by the board, made in the interests of the farming community, should have been given immediate consideration, especially in view of the present plight of far too many farmers in these western provinces.

Thousands of farmers will find it extremely difficult to get their necessary work done this spring and finance themselves till harvest. This money would help out a lot. The Progressives should press upon the government the urgent necessity of giving immediate consideration to the recommendations of the Wheat Board.

An Out-of-Date Custom

A few weeks ago the Alberta legislature passed a resolution to the effect that the government should not resign when defeated on a measure of legislation, but only when the legislature in a specific resolution affirms that the government no longer has its confidence. On March 28, the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia passed a similar resolution, introduced by the leader of the Progressive group, Premier Murray expressing agreement with the resolution, although he thought that it would not materially affect parliamentary practice. In his speech on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne at Ottawa, William Irvine, member for East Calgary, urged that the government should not resign except upon a straight vote of want of confidence.

This is not a new question, but with the development of practical politics beyond the two-party system it is a question that is being forced to the front and is demanding consideration by the people. It is apparent that if the present grouping in our political life persists, constitutional practice will have to be accommodated to the new conditions.

Canadian constitutional practice is founded upon that of Great Britain. There is no law in either Great Britain or Canada saying that under such and such conditions a government must resign. When a government resigns because of an adverse vote in the House of Commons, it is simply following a custom. There is no instance before about 1830 of any government in Great Britain resigning because of an adverse vote of the House on either legislation or taxation. In 1841, Lord Macaulay, then secretary of state for war, argued before the House of Commons that the government was not bound to resign because it could not carry legislative changes, but it ought to resign when it could not get the support of the House for measures which it considered necessary in the public interest or which were essential to efficient administration.

In his Manual of the Constitution of Canada, Bourinot says:

> Isolated defeats of a government possessing the confidence of parliament do not necessarily demand a resignation, but when the people's House continues to refuse its confidence to them it is impossible for them to continue in office. (Chap. 3, Sec. 6.)

As a matter of fact the custom has arisen from the tendency of the cabinet to usurp the functions of the House of Commons. In actual practice Canada is an oligarchy, not a democracy, and the oligarchy keeps itself in office by threats of resigning whenever its supporters show signs of insurrection. The

cabinet historically usurped the functions of the Privy Council, and it is now usurping the functions of parliament. With an electoral system that may give, and frequently has given, a majority in the House of Commons to a party that is in a minority in the constituencies, the tendency is for the House of Commons to be dependent upon the cabinet instead of the cabinet being dependent on the House of Commons. With an electoral system that will make the House of Commons a real mirror of the nation it will be necessary to abandon a custom that gives power to the cabinet to over-ride the real desires of the people's House.

Saskatchewan's New Premier

In arriving at the premiership of Saskatchewan at the age of 37 years, Hon. Charles A. Dunning has earned the position by virtue of ability and experience. Since the day, some years ago, when he was elected to the vice-presidency of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, his rise has been steady and consistent. In the association and also as manager of the Co-operative Elevator Company he gave evidence of that ability which further developed as provincial treasurer. He comes to the premiership knowing the problems of his province and well equipped to cope with them.

Mr. Martin's incursions into the federal political field during the recent campaign lost for him considerable sympathy and support throughout the province, where there is a strong and steadily growing feeling that there should be a complete separation between provincial and federal political parties and organizations. Mr. Dunning no doubt possesses the political acumen to profit from Mr. Martin's error and avoid such complications, as he will be more closely in touch with the prevailing spirit in Saskatchewan.

When accepting the leadership of his party and prior to being sworn in as premier on April 5, Mr. Dunning remarked that:

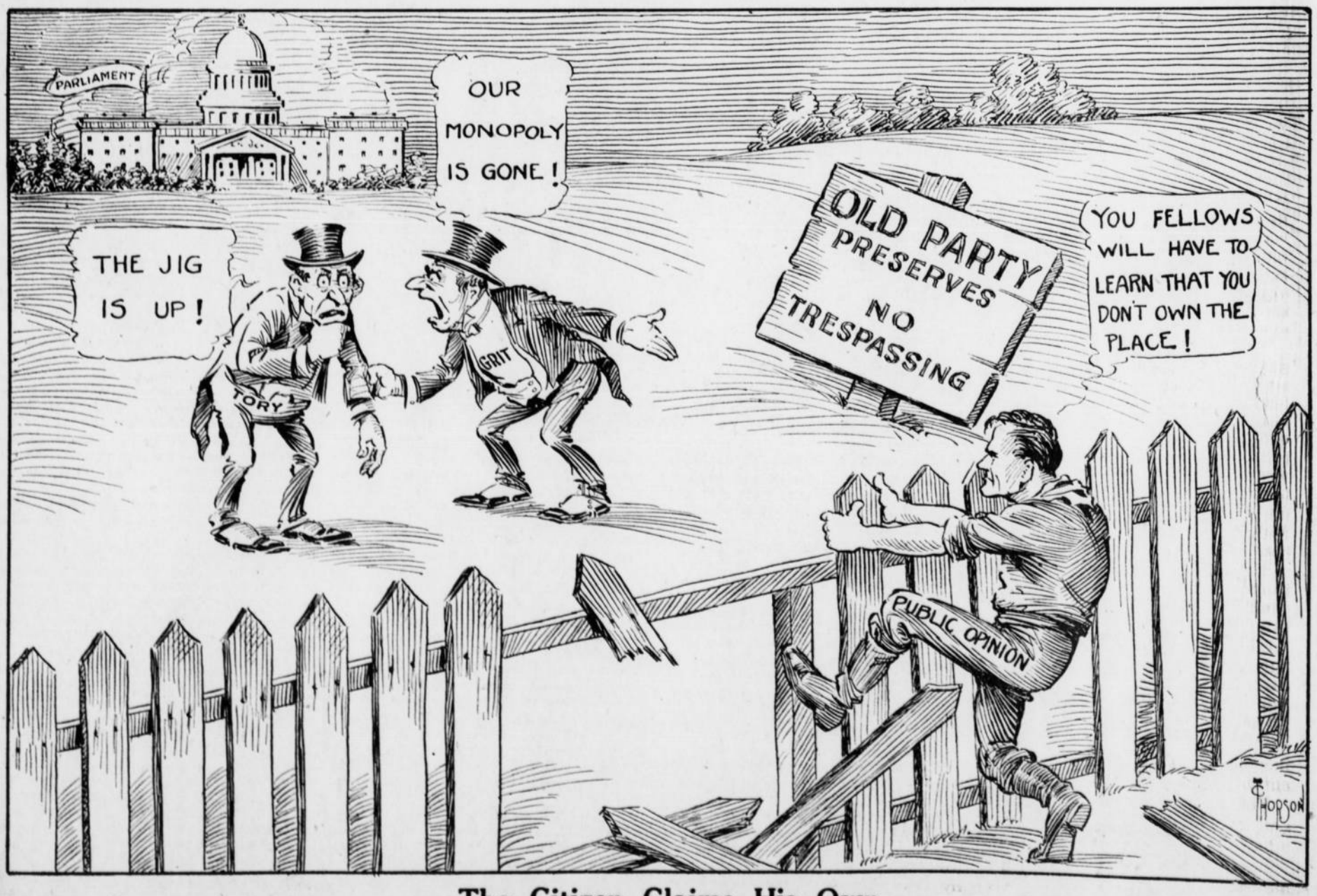
> It does not mean I am under marching orders from now on to go out and fight the farmers of this province. Not at all. The bulk of the farmers of Saskatchewan are Liberals. The bulk of the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association are Liberals. If you want a man to fight the Grain Growers' Association, go out and look for someone else. Just because a number of politicians—probably more consummate politicians than any members of this government have ever been—are seeking to steal the machinery of that great Grain Growers' Association to use it for their own political purposes, is no reason why we should make the mistake of fighting the whole institution. I say again that the great bulk of the members of that institution are Liberals.

These words indicate that the new premier does not challenge the legitimacy of the right of the organized farmers to enter the political field. The farmers of Saskatchewan, as of the other provinces of Canada, are in the main interested in being properly represented in their legislature and in securing strong, efficient and economical government. The recent federal election indicated that they were not particularly interested in the old parties. Pretty well all over Canada the old parties are falling steadily into disrepute, and farmers and others are beginning to demand something new that will place principles and policies above party allegiance. Mr. Dunning will be wiser to stress the character and service of his government rather than party names and traditions. The organized farmers are not out to fight his government but to take their legitimate part as citizens in the public affairs of their province. They will not fail to recognize nor to render due reward for public service.

Mr. Martin's remark at the same meeting, that "you can take our Grain Growers' organization from top to bottom—and I am well acquainted with all their leaders—and you will not find any of them that has the brains of Mr. Dunning," was not of a character such as would encourage co-operation and harmony. There would be quite as much truth in the same remark had it been applied to the Liberal party in Saskatchewan. That kind of exuberant verbosity helps none and hinders much. There is no reason to doubt that in the Grain Growers' Association there are young men with latent ability of a high order. It is unfortunate that Mr. Martin threw out such an entirely uncalled for and provocative remark upon an occasion when tact and reasonableness were the qualities chiefly required.

The House of Commons has passed a resolution introduced by W. D. Euler, member for North Waterloo, permitting the introduction of a bill repealing the obnoxious section of the Election Act which compels some women who are qualified to vote to obtain voting certificates from a judge, and which disqualifies from voting some women who, except for the purposes of the Election Act, are Canadian citizens. This is a good step, but it should only be the first one in the direction of wiping out all the undemocratic and positively unjust provisions of the act with regard to voting rights. The War Time Elections Act should be relegated to an unhonored place in history.

Lady Astor in a speech in the British House deplored the apathy of the members with regard to the British navy; they didn't seem to care whether Britain had a navy or not. She asked the government not to economize on the things that were vital to the moral effect of the navy. Did we not have it impressed upon us that when women got into politics war machinery was going to be rushed to the scrap heap?



The Citizen Claims His Own

The "Come-Back"

By Francis Dickie

PUFFING lazily on his battered brier, Patsy Mulligan, gnarled and fifty, sat on a bench against the outside kitchen wall of the Gerry farm house watching the play of the dying sunlight on the now tall and faintly waving grain stretching away on every hand a grassy ocean to the horizon, its interminable monotonous sweep broken here and there by the neighboring farm buildings, upthrusting, vari-colored promontories in a cereal sea now turning from green to bronze with the near approach of autumn.

And gazing upon this pastoral vista, hazy and restful and warm under the expiring day, the man gave way to retrospective wondering.

"Three years a farmer," he mused, "and I'm happy!"

His mind went drifting back over the years as if in search of reason for this strange metamorphosis that now left him satisfied with the lot of a hired man to Thomas Gerry, farmer of Canadian wheatlands.

Fifteen years previous to his arrival here, Patsy Mulligan had been a coming fighter; had even held aspirations for the world's heavyweight championship, aspirations which, with his strength, wonderful footwork, clever head and hands, and marvellous ability to stand punishment, had made him very much of a possibility. But money had come too fast, too easily. Places under the white lights, where corks popped loudly, had been given more attention than training quarters, which latter is so necessary to the attainment of ring supremacy.

There is, perhaps, no class of men in the world who go down grade faster than professional prize fighters. And Patsy, at the height of his career and in the pink of fresh young manhood, had gone down and down, till one day showing up at this same kitchen door, beside which he now sat, as a ragged hobo, begging a handout.

It was early fall. A bounteous harvest awaited quick cutting to avoid the soon coming frosts, so dangerous on the Canadian wheat-growing prairies. Men were scarce. So, instead of a handout, farmer Gerry had offered a job. Patsy was strong despite the enervating years of city dissipation and the later wasting that comes from irregular meals, over-feasting, then starving, and the cold, the discomfort and the wet of the open road; so, upon the farmer passing no suspicious comment upon his cauliflower ears, broken nose and huge, hideously gnarled hands —factors against procuring honest labor occasionally tried for in the past —the fighter had accepted.

The harvest over, Patsy, without knowing why, and to the surprise of Thomas Gerry, had requested to stay on. As the farm was large, a full section, and one man could always be used to advantage, the request had been granted. Thus the one time ring favorite, lover of cities, had come into the life of this quiet little country family of three—Mr. and Mrs. Gerry and Billy, their only child, a husky boy of twelve, frank, fearless and quick of action. Gradually between the boy and the broken fighter a friendship had grown; and, as fighting was all of Patsy's world, it came only natural that he fell to telling the child tales of his ring days, of the great battles he had fought, and of the men he had lived and moved among in many great cities. Always were these clean tales; tales of the better side of life and the squared circle. To Billy, simple country child with knowledge of only things of the farm and nearby town, these were a wonderful revelation, bringing comprehension of the existence of an endless variety of things hitherto unrealized.

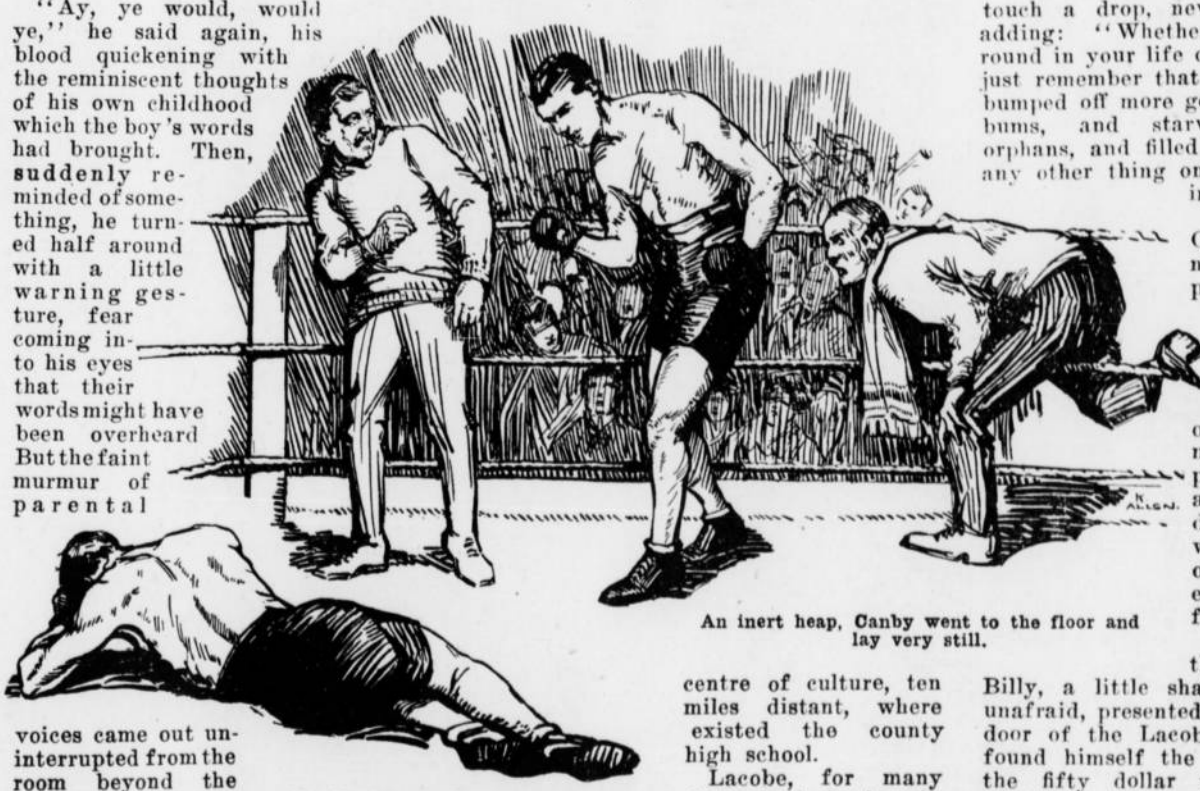
Presently, with still uppermost in mind the odd wonderment as to the why of his contentment here, Patsy was roused from his dreaming by the sound of quickly approaching steps. Glancing up he saw Billy come around the corner of the house and move toward him.

And suddenly, as Patsy looked upon the boy, he was conscious how much Billy had come to mean to him. As if in answer to his thought, this great wave of paternal affection, growing slowly through the past three years, surged up—and in that moment Patsy found his answer. Under the spell of first full realization of this feeling, Patsy's face bore a new, more radiant look as he gazed into the face of Billy, now come to a stop before him.

But the boy did not notice it, for in his mind, too, a seed long sown had just germinated. "I got it!" he said ecstatically, eyes alight, his tone that of one who has just grasped a thought long groped for, "you'll teach me to fight, Patsy; then some day I'll be able to go and see all those things you did; and maybe put a man to sleep myself!"

A long moment the old man looked at the boy, with face going oddly blank and staring. He took a deep draw on his pipe; then, as the intaken smoke seeped slowly out, there came back to his face the paternal joyousness of the moment before, but stronger now. Never had he dreamed his many told tales would have such result. Now the knowledge thrilled to life old desires, and he said, voice queerly prideful: "Ay, an' youse would like to take a burl at it!" He uttered the words whisperingly, almost reverently. With the appraising eyes of a trainer his eyes roved over the boy, noting the stout, straight legs, the square shoulders, the full chest, set so well above narrow, slender-hipped waist. As he did so his mind flitted back through the empty, dead years, seeing himself just such another boy looking worshipfully at "Johnny The Mug," the pride of Pacific Street, once his own proud tutor.

"Ay, ye would, would ye," he said again, his blood quickening with the reminiscent thoughts of his own childhood which the boy's words had brought. Then, suddenly reminded of something, he turned half around with a little warning gesture, fear coming into his eyes that their words might have been overheard But the faint murmur of parental voices came out uninterrupted from the room beyond the kitchen. Satisfied from this, Patsy went on: "I'll tell you, it would be the joy of me life to teach you, but the old man would be dead set against anything like that."



An inert heap, Canby went to the floor and lay very still.

The happy light died momentarily in Billy's face; then, flamed up again. He came very close, placing his arm on the other's shoulder. "He needn't know—you could teach me odd times out in the barn; mother or him would never suspicion a thing." There was a healthily crafty look, almost beseeching in his eyes. Over Patsy's face a slow grin spread. He nodded slowly in ponderous assent.

So was the training of Billy agreed upon.

Shortly after there arrived, secretly and surreptitiously, from a big mail order house in a distant city, a set of gloves, same as to size and weight being ordered and paid for by Patsy.

And then, in many stolen, golden hours, did the old battler revive his early training days, till his pupil grew fast of footwork, lightning of blow, quick of guard. At sixteen, the boy was as tall as his tutor—five feet ten of sturdy growing manhood.

From then on, with ever in mind his own breaking in, the master was not sparing of punishment, and landed many a hefty blow that sent his pupil reeling, and brought many a bruise on shoulder, chest and rib. Once or twice, even, Billy's face had suffered, resulting in the telling of weird tales to account for the same.

It was when Billy was seventeen, there came to a neighboring farm, a half mile away, the family of Brown—in which was one Jacky Brown, a boy of eighteen, the first near neighboring boy of his own age Billy Gerry had ever had.

Upon the day the new family returned their first neighborly call, after the manner of tillers of the soil, Patsy was struck with a brilliant idea.

Quietly he drew the two youngsters away from the formal chat of the elders and back to the barn. Here was young Brown taken into camp, and his training as a fighter begun.

With two pupils of almost equal age, weight and height, the training became almost an obsession with Patsy; and the paternal pride for his first pupil grew stronger when, even after months of training, Jacky Brown failed to equal Billy in cleverness.

It was nearing the end of the second year of Billy's training when Fate, in the form of Gerry senior, brought it abruptly to a close, for Billy, equally as quick of brain as hands and feet, had come to the end of his school days at the little country fount of learning a half mile down the road, and, being ambitious regarding Billy, Gerry senior decreed a sojourn to Lacobe, the nearest centre of culture, ten miles distant, where existed the county high school.

Lacobe, for many years a mere hamlet, had, in the later part of Billy's life, by reason of the rapid settling up of the country around, become of a size which members of travelling barnstorming theatrical troupes dubbed "hot opree towns," it being their custom on arrival to have a man march up and down the main thoroughfares ringing a bell and announcing the attraction for the coming night. To be explicit, Lacobe had a population of three thousand souls.

Very reluctantly Billy came to Lacobe to board with a family friend while finishing his high school course. The silver lining to the situation was a weekly journey home on Friday nights, the stay lasting until the following Sunday evening, during which times he and Patsy continued their workouts.

These trips home Billy made on foot, jog trotting the ten miles generally in some two hours and a half, thus keeping his legs in excellent condition.

II

Returning toward his boarding house at the close of lessons one afternoon in June, some three months after beginning his high school course, Billy heard ahead of him the loud clanging of a hand bell. Looking, he saw the bell ringer approaching and heard him call: "At the opera house to-night, Handi, the handcuff king."

As the announcer passed, he handed Billy a printed bill, one from a great bunch of similar ones carried in a bag at his side. Eagerly Billy read: "At the opera house to-night, and all this week, Handi, The Handcuff King, and his all star troupe of entertainers."

But what interested Billy was the further announcement that "'Knock Out' Canby, the lightweight champion of the middle west, will pay fifty dollars to any local boxer, 133 pounds or under, who is able to stand up against him for four rounds." There were further particulars of a ventriloquist, and "the greatest trombone player in the world"; and other facts of a company of a type which commonly played such spots as Lacobe; but Billy barely noticed these.

Fifty dollars for anyone who could stay four rounds with "Knock Out" Canby! The words danced crazily before the boy's eyes. His heart beat fast. Here was a chance long sought. Pride stirred within him; and in his heart was the calm certitude of youth. Somehow that fifty dollars seemed very near and close, for had he not been trained by a man who might have been world champion but for a fondness for booze? Patsy had been quite honest in giving the reason for his failing to become a shining light in the squared circle, and with the memory of his own fall had been most solemn and continuous in his warnings. "Never touch a drop, never," he had said, adding: "Whether you ever fight a round in your life or not don't matter just remember that it's the booze that bumped off more good men, made more bums, and starvin' widders and orphans, and filled more asylums than any other thing on earth—gun battles included."

The meeting with Canby was billed for nine o'clock, being put on as an interlude of the performance. Billy noted this fact, and the further one that only one man would be met each night. Applicants were to appear at the stage door at eight-thirty, when the most likely one would be selected, the hand bill stated further.

Promptly at eight-thirty that evening, Billy, a little shaky, but eager and unafraid, presented himself at the side door of the Lacobe opera house, and found himself the only contender for the fifty dollar prize. Trunks and leather ring shoes under his arm, he followed the door man down to the dressing room.

Canby, a thick set, heavy muscled man, grunted a grumpy greeting, offering Billy a limp hand. The champion had half his street clothes discarded, revealing to the disappointed country boy an ill colored skin that bespoke lack of condition, which in no way compared to his expectations built from descriptions of fighters as given by Patsy. Too, from Canby's lower lip, hung pendulous an ill smelling cigarette, upon which he puffed listlessly.

The dressing room was small, foully odorous, very dirty; and this, coupled with Canby's apparent lack of condition, sent a vague doubt stealing over Billy, whose mind had been filled with other conceptions of such places and men. Had Patsy lied to him? he wondered. It seemed as if Patsy must have at least colored his stories, for the champion that now stood before him resembled in no way the heroes of the ring as pictured by the old fellow in so many tales. But now, Billy's cer-

Continued on Page 24

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Alberta Secretaries' Conference

One of the local secretaries who attended the secretaries' conference, held during the short course in agriculture and economics in Edmonton, writes of it: "I can hardly express what an enjoyable and instructive time I spent at Edmonton. Listening to the lectures and the U.F.A. conference gave me an insight into the work carried on by the U.F.A. that I did not expect. Our local will be greatly benefited."

Thirty-four persons attended the conference, which was held on March 15 in the Arts building of the Alberta University. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, vice-president of the U.F.A., welcomed the delegates in a brief speech.

Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser and Mrs. R. B. Gunn contributed to a discussion on U.F.W.A. and junior work. Mrs. Fraser appealed for assistance to junior locals from seniors, and Mrs. Gunn spoke on the value of following parliamentary rules in local meetings, and also of the work of the educational committee. The beneficial results of occasional joint meetings of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals was emphasized.

The U.G.G.

E. S. McRory, western manager of the U.G.G., spoke in explanation of the educational grant to the U.F.A., and said that as the U.G.G. was part of the U.F.A., he felt that the U.F.A. had a right to share in this revenue. He mentioned also the tendency of the present U.G.G. board to work towards the co-operative dividend. M. W. Molyneaux later discussed questions relating to the U.G.G.

In the afternoon the secretaries visited the university farm.

During the evening session Hon. V. W. Smith addressed the conference, giving an account of the work of the Department of Railways and Telephones. He, as well as J. C. Buckley, M.L.A., and S. Brown, M.L.A., who followed him, stressed the necessity of following the elections of last year with continued activity along organization lines.

John Slattery, secretary of the Victoria Federal Constituency Association, described a questionaire on farming conditions which was being sent out by that association.

Hard Times

In a discussion on the membership fee, H. Wallace, of Red Deer, said that there was some feeling in his district that expenses should be cut down. Other speakers urged that the work of the provincial organization must not be lessened. Mrs. Fraser told of several localities that had been hard hit by drought where the locals were collecting the Central office fees and financing themselves by entertainments, etc.

H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary, emphasized the need of organization work, and of efforts along the lines of co-operative marketing.

A resolution was passed urging that similar conferences should be held each year in Calgary and Edmonton, during June or July.

Alberta Short Course

The short course in agriculture and economics held in Edmonton, March 13 to 17, by the University of Alberta, under the direction of A. E. Ottewell, of the Department of Extension, was felt to be extremely valuable by the U.F.A. workers who attended, and keen appreciation was expressed of the courtesy of the university.

The lecturers were: H. S. Patton, Dean Howes, Prof. Wyatt, Prof. Dowell, Prof. Fryer, Prof. Cutler, President Tory, D. E. Cameron and A. E. Ottewell, of the university faculty; C. Marker, provincial dairy commissioner, and Mr. Whiston, of the Department of Public Health. The program of lectures which had been announced was followed.

At the evening meetings the speakers were: Hon. Perren Baker, minister of education, and H. E. G. H. Scholefield, vice-president of the U.F.A. Mr. Scholefield took the place of President H. W. Wood, who was in Ottawa.

The course concluded with a dinner on Friday evening at the university.

Fifty-five persons attended the sessions. While this was not as many as had been expected, it was felt to be satisfactory in view of the prevailing hard times in the province.

Ready for Business

Happy Land S.G.G.A. provincial constituency lies in the extreme west of the province, bordering on Alberta and immediately south of the South Saskatchewan River. It is served by the Empress-Bassano extension of the C.P.R., which runs diagonally across the northern part of its territory, leaving much of its area far from railway communication. On March 30 there was held in the town of Cabri, in the eastern end of this constituency, a meeting of much more than usual interest and importance.

Old Units Unsuitable

It will be remembered by all who followed the work of the convention and of the Central board and executive immediately following it, that a considerable departure from the association's long established plan of organization was to be inaugurated. For some years it had been felt that the old organization districts, laid out as they were along lines of railway in order that conventions could be held in each at some railway converging point, are not suitable for securing representative gatherings of our locals, and in many instances the attendance at the district conventions has been almost entirely from one end of the organization district, and almost never has a district sent as full a representation of delegates to its own annual meeting as it has to the general annual convention. Previous to the last annual convention the recommendation was made to the Central executive, and by it to the Central board, that smaller organization units should be created, units so compact that all locals within them could send delegates to an annual organization meeting with a minimum of expense and inconvenience. The most convenient divisions seemed to be the provincial constituencies, and these were finally adopted as the organization unit.

Provincial Constituencies

The old organization district units are, of course, not abandoned though their outlines will be modified, but possibly no annual meeting may be held in them, the delegates at the annual convention getting together to nominate the district director. The policy of the board is to erect each provincial constituency into an organization unit, with an organization leader to be known as county organizer, and a committee of lesser organizers, each perhaps taking responsibility for a municipality, working with him, all more or less under the supervision of the district director of the district in which the constituency will be situated. It is thus hoped to build up a very much more comprehensive and effective organization force than the association has hitherto had, for it is patent to all who are acquainted with the movement that the work of organization and the maintenance of interest and enthusiasm throughout the province cannot be successfully carried out from the Central office, but must be done by members of the association and local leaders at the thousand different points.

Happy Land Takes Lead

The first of these constituency organization meetings was held at the time and place above stated, so that Happy Land holds the distinction of being the first provincial constituency in Saskatchewan to be brought under this plan. The remoteness of many of the locals from the railway made it impossible to get a full representation at the convention of all locals in the constituency, but, considering the condition of the roads, it is gratifying to report that 57 delegates, together with a large number of interested members were in attendance.

District Director M. McLachlan, of Swift Current, presided over the meeting, and the Central secretary outlined the purpose of the meeting, after which the following were elected: County organizer, A. E. Duffy, of Roadene; municipality organizers, Happy Land, C. D. Alger, Prelate; Clinworth, D. L. Hyde, Sceptre; Miry Creek, T. A. Beldum, Cabri; Pittsville, C. Herriot, Sandford Dene. These together form a committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Duffy, with power to complete their numbers with representatives from the remaining municipalities and unorganized territory.

A By-Election

When the work of association organization had been discussed and provided for, delegates in attendance discussed whether or not the locals in the constituency should nominate a candidate in the approaching by-election, which must take place in the near future on account of the death a couple of months ago of the former member. By a unanimous vote they decided to contest the seat, passing the following resolution:

"Resolved that the constituency organization committee elected shall call a nominating convention of delegates representing pledged supporters of the principles and policies of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, whether members of the association or not, to be chosen on the basis of polling sub-divisions; that the organization committee be empowered to appoint a secretary-treasurer either within or without the committee, also to add to its numbers and to arrange, if seen fit, to canvas for funds for political purposes."

Locals Enthusiastic

On the evening of March 29, Mr. McLachlan and J. B. Musselman addressed a well attended meeting in Abbey. On the 31st the Central secretary spoke at Gull Lake and on April 1 at Carmichael and Tompkins. The Tompkins audience was one of the best and most enthusiastic addressed by the writer in a long time. The lavish hospitality of these people and their intelligent interest in public issues bespeaks a social and educational level much above the average. At this point there is a much-alive women's section under the presidency of Mrs. O. P. Moen. In the dozen or more country locals visited since the big convention only the best of feeling and enthusiasm for the association has been encountered.—J. B. Musselman.

U.F.M. and Provincial Politics

What is the objective? Not a place of dominance for the farmer class. Not a "getting back" at any other class. Not a grab out of the public money box for the people who live on the land. Nothing of the kind.

The objective is a higher level of electoral method, the elimination of clique manoeuvring and the placing of public administration upon a basis of business efficiency and economy in the interests of the whole population, urban and rural, of the province.

In entering upon the campaign the farmers are remembering that two things are of great importance if the objective is to be attained. First, that the principles which have come to be recognized and established as governing electoral methods in the Farmers' Movement should be adhered to and given full expression; and second, that men of the right stamp be chosen.

Electoral Method

The organization is working wholeheartedly together, the central body giving full and unstinted support to the locals, while they follow the lines laid down at the convention of 1921 (stated on page 19 of the 1921 Year Book). The following principles are generally recognized and accepted:

1. Basis—Our political activity is based not on any desire for party or group domination, but on the urgent necessity for certain reforms, and the realization of certain principles.

2. Democratic Organization — Elections have usually been "worked" from party headquarters. Certain people were made responsible and provided from invisible sources with the "sinews of war." The Progressives will have no centralized dictatorship. They organize rather around principles than around men. Every constituency will be free and autonomous. The election will be in the hands of the electors, not in the hands of group or party managers.

3. Campaign Funds—The farmers plan to finance and elect their candidates. Every elector is openly given a chance to back the undertaking financially. Small contributions from all supporters is the general rule. There will be no secret receipts and no secret disbursements. Every dollar will be recorded and accounted for. The fairness of the method will reduce to a minimum the possibility of anything unworthy or corrupt. We cannot afford to go back to the old method.

The Right Kind of Men

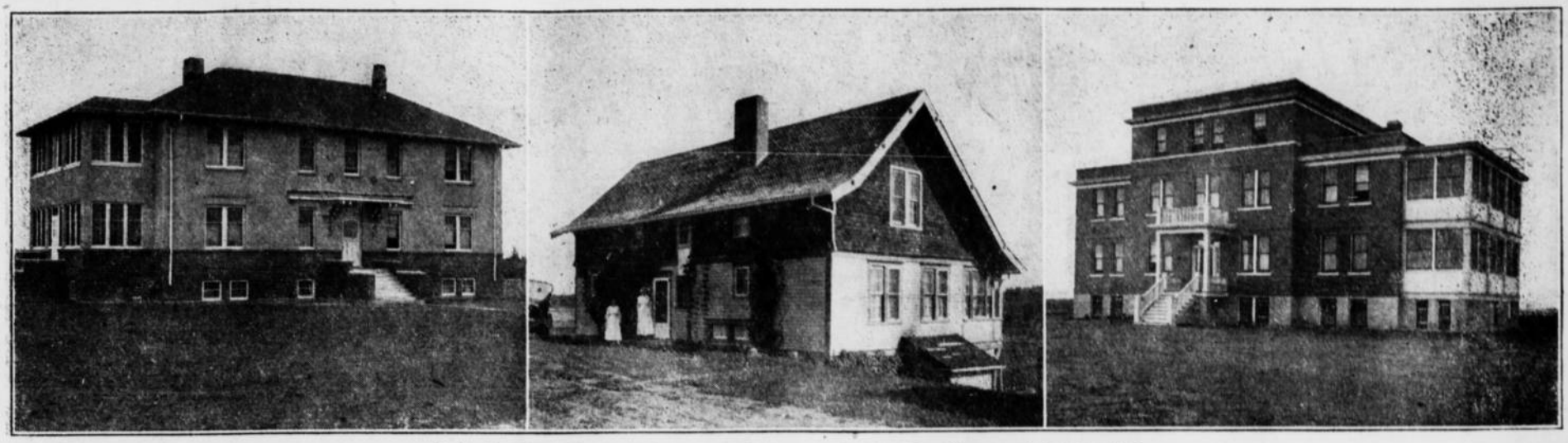
1. Candidates—The farmers are determined to eliminate as far as possible place-seeking adventurers, and to secure as their representatives known and trusted men who will stand by their principles and train themselves to meet in counsel and debate the ablest minds that may be sent to parliament. The choice will be from the point of view of the service that may be expected in the position for which the candidate is being chosen. Our people are increasingly impressed with the responsibility of the task set the member. Government is a grave and difficult task and no thing at which to set second-rate men.

2. Nomination—The choice of candidate will not be heated nor hasty. It will be through democratically chosen and representative conventions, giving the freest choice to the rank and file of the electorate. Self-chosen men who may have been "on the war path" in quest of nomination will stand discredited. The best path to nomination in the farmers' movement will be found to be years of whole-hearted service in the people's cause.

3. The Campaign—Campaigning will be less a matter of button-holing individuals and more of disseminating information on the issues. Mysterious "workers" will be always under suspicion. The business of vote-buying will be hounded out. The electors themselves will become the chief advocates of their principles.

If we are to have a government that will meet the tests, that will re-establisn provincial finance and put administration permanently on a business basis, we will keep our principles constantly in mind and practice.

N.B.—Copies of the U.F.M. provincial platform may be had from the Central office at five cents each. Every member of every local should be familiar with the platform and be advocating its principles.



Left, the Mannville hospital; centre, Onoway, and right, Vermilion municipal hospital

Municipal Effort in Health Service

Explanation of the Organization and Working Out of the Alberta Municipal Hospital Plan—By Amy J. Roe

THOUGH not an accustomed propounder of conundrums, I would like to ask Guide readers one which has some bearing on their own interests—what similarity is there between insurance and efficient health service?

There are all kinds of insurance policies in these days. Take one with which farm people are fairly well acquainted, the municipal hail insurance. There is no need to go into details as the plan and working of the idea is pretty generally understood. A farmer, let us say in Alberta, in the year 1920 insured his crop under the municipal system, at six, eight or ten dollars an acre and paid a premium of six per cent. He felt a certain satisfaction in doing so. It was something that was regarded as good sound business.

"That is the way I like to look at the tax paid by the people of Alberta to the maintenance of municipal hospitals—as an insurance premium a man pays so that in case of illness in his family he has made provision for efficient health service," remarked Arthur K. Whiston, secretary of the Municipal Hospital Branch of the Alberta Department of Public Health, while explaining the working out of the Alberta hospital plan to me. Knowing something of the health risk women and children take in a great many of our rural districts, I was rather strongly impressed with the idea. After all, why shouldn't a man who takes his wife and children into a farming district make provision, as far as he is able, for efficient health service?

The municipal hospital scheme places within easy reach a health centre which gives the maximum service at minimum cost. And highest among its services might be placed the saving in lives of mothers and babes. A summary of the operation of the municipal hospital records, up to and including May 31, 1921, is that out of 667 maternity cases treated there were no maternal deaths, and only one babe, and this child was one of twins.

Growth of Municipal Plan

The municipal hospital scheme has had a very rapid and remarkable growth. Saskatchewan was the first province in the Dominion to try a practical working out of the plan. Its municipal act came into force in 1916. The following year Alberta was successful in securing a similar act, which was substituted by a better form of act in 1918, and again revised in 1919. The Manitoba legislature followed suit in 1919, so that now each one of the three prairie provinces has a working act.

Practical ideas in the West, once they catch on, travel like a prairie fire in August dryness. In spite of the fact that the Alberta Department of Public Health was not organized until 1919, and since that time there have been three ministers of health, the municipal hospital scheme has made great headway. Hospital districts have been organized and hospitals put into operation in Mannville, Vermilion, Drumheller, Cardston, Islay, Bassano, Onoway, Hanna, Viking, Provost, High River, and Calgary. The department has under organization the territory tributary to Lacombe, Ponoka, Stettler and Big Valley. If the schemes are ratified by the ratepayers at least two-fifths of the entire province south of the North Saskatchewan river will come under the Municipal Hospital Act, and should result in accommodation being provided nearly equal to that provided at Edmonton and Calgary. Lloydminster hospital district is partly in Saskatchewan and partly in Alberta.

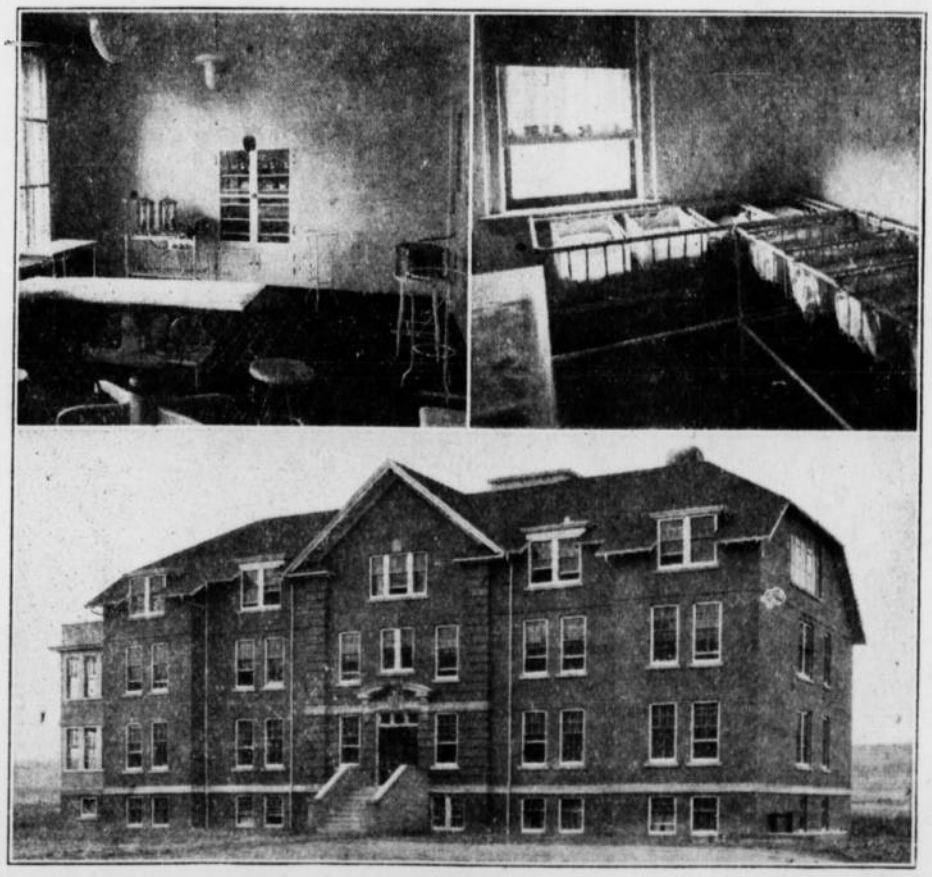
During the year 1921, five municipal hospital districts, Camrose, Warner, Taber and Grande Prairie, were organized, and Hardisty has a scheme of building a $30,000 hospital, with ten beds, under consideration. Two municipal hospital districts, Camrose and Calgary were dis-established.

Essentially a Community Project

The working out of the plan of operation has been somewhat of the nature of an experiment. The underlying principle of the success of the scheme has been that it has placed the responsibility for the health of the people upon the people themselves. Philanthrophy finds no place in the municipal system. The people pay their tax, a small rate, and when they become sick there is sufficient to provide a hospital, in continuous operation, at their disposal. If a municipal hospital represents anything it represents a community effort for community service. That it was first established was due to the activity of the people in the district. It is kept up by their money; it is controlled by their elected representatives.

The establishment of a municipal hospital is governed entirely by the provisions of the act, which provides that the minister of health shall divide the provinces into hospital districts. The educational or propaganda work is usually begun by some organization or group of individuals such as a U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. municipal council, or some other body interested in the project. They send in a request to the department. Possibly the area demanding a hospital is too small. An organizer goes out from the department, interviews the people in the proposed area, meets with the councils concerned, explains the working of the act, tells how other parts of the province have worked out their plans. After considerable educational work other neighboring areas may be brought in on the plan.

The act provides that the minister may establish a municipal hospital district on receipt of petitions from (a) each contributing area therein, (b) twenty-five ratepayers in each included area, or (c) the contributing council or councils of any one or more included areas and twenty-five ratepayers in the other included areas or municipalities.



Upper left—Operating room in Drumheller hospital. Upper right—Baby room in the Vermilion hospital. Lower—The Drumheller hospital.

Types of Hospitals

Municipal hospitals are only built in districts which show on investigation that they will be self-supporting and maintain a hospital of a standard set by the minister, which at the present time means the erection of not less than a ten-bed fully-equipped hospital. In forming a district the department advises that the district should not be too small, for that would only mean a burden to the residents without any adequate compensating service. In building a hospital, districts are advised that it is better to build with a view of enlargement to meet the requirements of the district than to build too large a building at the start which might incur unnecessary capital indebtedness.

At the present time three types of hospitals have developed in Alberta. The first type might be called the average hospital, the kind provided in a well developed community where there is no necessity for outside nursing, such as Mannville, Cardston, Islay, Vermilion and Bassano.

There is also the type that serves its ratepayers in a district where there is no physician—Onoway for example. The fact that in seven months there were 33 new citizens born in this district tells the inestimable value of such an institution in a pioneer district. Onoway has had a distinctive history. The original building was erected in 1913 by the Anglican Missionary Society, under the Archbishop of Canterbury fund. In 1919 the institution and equipment, including ten acres of land, valued at $12,000 was turned over to the district to be operated as a municipal hospital. Onoway serves a district of some 24 square miles and the nurses do trail work.

The third type of hospital is that of Drumheller, the largest municipal hospital in the province. Drumheller has a peculiar position, as it serves a mining centre as well as a rural district.

The Drumheller hospital is essentially a health service station, situated as it is in the centre of a district not otherwise supplied with any adequate or recognized hospital accommodation. It is equipped to deal with emergency work and has an up-to-date X-ray machine.

Financing the Hospital

When the district is established, the minister requests each contributing council to appoint a representative to the board. In municipalities the board member must be elected at the next regular election after the ratification of the scheme. After the board is elected it meets to select the site and prepare a scheme. It may do any one of three things, build a new building, rent an already existing hospital, or enter into an agreement to obtain hospital services from that source.

The scheme provides for the financing of the hospital. The schedule of fees to be charged for hospital services, an estimate of capital expenditures and a plan for the borrowing of the same by the issuing of debentures or otherwise, and

Continued on Page 33

April's Forecast in Style

No. 9600—Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards 32-inch material with 8¾ yards binding.

No. 1301—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1295—Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards 32-inch material.

No. 1075—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1280—Girls Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1280—Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1281—Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1305—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 32-inch material for dress and 2 yards 32-inch material for guimp.

No. 1273—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 9875—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards 36-inch material with 3¼ yards edging.

No. 1167—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yard 34-inch contrasting.

No. 9979—Stout Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 4¾ yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1256—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 40-inch material.

No. 1168—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards 36-inch material with 1¼ yards 36-inch contrasting and 6½ yards 1-inch binding.

No. 9805—Ladies' and Misses Bloomers. Cut in sizes 24, 28, 32 and 36 inches waist measure. Size 28 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1258—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards 36-inch light material with 2⅜ yards 36-inch dark material.

No. 1099—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards 36-inch material with 7 yards binding.

No. 1095—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 32-inch material for dress and 1⅜ yards 36-inch material for guimp.

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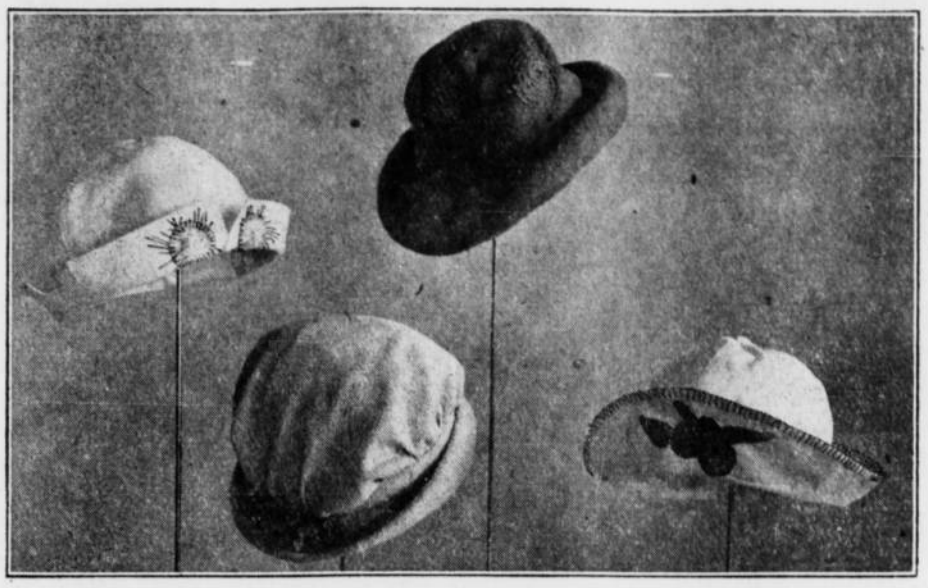
The spring issue of our fashion magazine is now ready. It contains over 300 styles, several pages of embroidery designs, some styles used by Movie Stars, and a complete seven-lesson course in dressmaking. This book should be in every home. The supply is limited. So order your copy now. Price 10c.

WRITE TO ANNE DEANE

If you are having difficulty in deciding what kind of clothing to wear during the coming season write to Anne Deane, who is the costume expert of The Grain Growers' Guide. Don't forget to state in your letter whether you are young or old, tall or short, stout or slim, fair or dark, short waisted or long waisted, also the purposes for which the clothing is intended. Anne Deane will be glad to offer suggestions in the choice of patterns and materials, but does not give dressmaking lessons.



Hats illustrating the use of strong cotton and pieces from the scrap bag

A Hat Talk

A Fertile Brain can Make Odds and Ends of Cloth into Becoming Hats—By Eleanor G. McFadden

A HAT to match each costume is Dame Fashion's decree for this season. Sometimes it seems impossible to be stylish with every one talking hard times. But wait, there always is a way out, for the flour sack is coming into its own. "What has the flour sack to do with hats?" you ask. Let me tell you some wonderful secrets about flour sacks and these hats.

First of all, it is a fact that unbleached cotton is very popular this season for dresses, aprons, hats and bags. The ordinary flour sack, if carefully bleached or if dyed a pretty color, may be made up into the most artistic costume of dress and hat to match, with the necessary touch of smartness added in an appliqued design or a bias binding of gingham.

Pique, linen, flannel, taffeta, gingham and many other materials may be used for the hats which I am going to tell you how to make, so that you will have a smart little hat for sport wear with a particular dress, or for general wear with any costume. They are hats that will not blow off with a gust of wind, hats that weather will not ruin, hats that feel comfortable and look smart and, above all, hats that cost but a few cents and a few hours time. All of them are very easy to construct, even if you have never made one before.

First let us discuss a little hat with a turned up brim, and a crown made of four sections, like the one at the extreme right of the picture. Take the head-size measurement by passing a tape line around the head over the hair where the hat is to rest and well down over the forehead. Now make a paper pattern for the brim in the following way. Hold the end of a string on a large piece of paper, measure up eight inches and wrap it around a pencil. Hold the string firmly on the paper (at point A in Fig. 1) and describe a semi-circle eight inches in radius. Measure up from the edge of the paper, point B, with the tape line on the curve, half the head-size, mark it, making point C. Now, with the end of the string at A again and a radius of 12 inches or as wide as you wish your brim to be (point D in Fig. 1), describe another semi-circle. Join C E in a straight line. Draw a dotted line three-quarters of an inch out from line B C and half an inch out from C E and cut on these lines. Slash in about every three-quarters of an inch, to head-size line C B. The extra half inch allowed at back is for the join in the brim of the hat. This completes the pattern for the brim

The line B D must be placed on the lengthwise fold of the material in cutting out the hat. If more flare is desired increase the length of the radius in describing the circle. Variations of the hat may be made by cutting the edge of the brim at front or sides in deep notches, similar to the hat at the extreme left of the illustraton.

The sectional crown is made as follows: cut a piece of paper the length of the head-size and as wide as you desire the crown to be (about seven and a half inches). Fold this strip in half and then in quarters and cut as shown in Fig. 2. Cut the material by this pattern, being sure that the sections (line A B) are placed on the lengthwise thread of the material, and that a seam allowance (about ⅜-inch) is allowed on all edges of the pattern.

To Make up the Hat

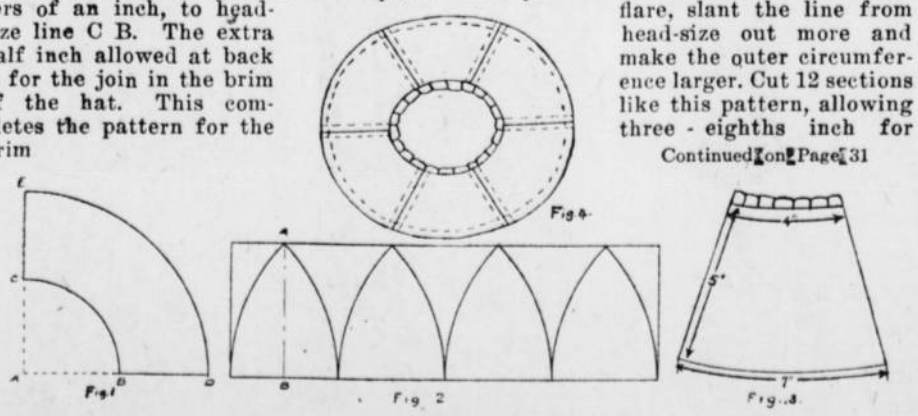
Cut two pieces for the brim and stitch a seam around the outside edge. Then make the join up the centre back, turn right side out and press with an iron. Very pretty effects may be produced by using a contrasting color for the under-facing of the brim, carrying the same color out in the crown by placing a band around base of crown or by following the seam lines of the crown with a fancy stitch in colored wool. Make the crown by joining the sections. Press open the seams with an iron and cover with a piece of tape, stitching down each side of the joins. This makes a neat finish on the wrong side and eliminates the necessity of making a lining. It also gives a tailored appearance to the right side.

Now join the brim to the crown, covering the raw edges on the wrong side with tape. If you want a stiffer band around head size, put in a small band of buckram or a piece of narrow belting. This is not necessary but some people find it makes the hat fit on the head more comfortably.

Another little hat that is becoming to almost anybody is made in the following way: take the head-size measurement and divide into six equal parts. Make a paper pattern like Fig. 3, the size of the pieces depending on the size you wish your hat to be. As an example, suppose the head-size measures 24 inches, the width of a section at the head-size will be 1-6th of 24 inches or four inches.

If you want a hat with considerable flare, slant the line from head-size out more and make the outer circumference larger. Cut 12 sections like this pattern, allowing three - eighths inch for

Continued on Page 31



Shall They Suffer

as you did from film on teeth

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Modern science traces most tooth troubles to a film—to that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

It absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. Pyorrhea, and many other serious troubles, are chiefly caused by those germs and by tartar.

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Send the coupon for a ten-day test. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

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Two Paint Facts That You Should Know

WHEN you dip a brush into the average paint and spread it on a surface, you find it takes a lot of brushing to make it cover evenly. Also, that no matter how careful you are, it still shows the brush marks, or little ridges.

Between every one of those ridges is a thin streak. Therefore, the paint film is only as strong as those thin streaks.

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Spring is Coming

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Renovating Furniture

Old Pieces of Household Equipment can be Made to Look Like New with Very Little Expense—By Margaret M. Speechly

THERE is always a fasination in making over anything, for the rejuvenated article, whether clothing, furniture, or a house, is a standing testimony of the ingenuity of the woman who engineered the change. Just now few people are purchasing furniture because of lack of money, while at the same time interior equipment is not increasing in value but is rather tending to become more worn instead.

If a piece of furniture is made of durable material and has good lines it is without doubt worth while spending a little time in refinishing it. However, if its period of usefulness is probably a short one, it is better not to attempt the job. It is often possible to pick up a good piece at a sale and to transform it into a useful article, although it may be marred and scratched when purchased.

First of all, see that the furniture is in good repair. Glue the rungs of the chairs securely in their proper position; see that the legs are firmly set in their sockets and that missing casters are replaced. Remove with a chisel useless machine-made carving which is frequently glued on to furniture. This will probably improve the appearance of the thing on which you are working and will undoubtedly make the task easier.

In many cases it is best to remove the old finish before attempting to apply a new one. If the varnish is of the ancient order and is very dry, a knife, a piece of glass, or sandpaper can be employed on all plain surfaces. The difficulty will be experienced, however, in using this method on carved parts. Ammonia, turpentine or alcohol will soften varnish or paint so that it can be easily scraped off. Best of all is a commercial varnish remover which can be ordered through the local hardware merchant or from a mail order house. Apply the remover with a clean brush, according to directions on the can and allow it to remain until the old finish can be scraped off with a putty knife. If you want to get the very best results, make sure that none of the former finish remains. As soon as it has been entirely erased, give the wood a good rubbing with gasoline, turpentine or benzine in order to take off all traces of the varnish remover.

How to Remove Stains

Stains are sometimes found when the outer finish is taken off. These can be eradicated by applying a solution of oxalic acid and water in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the acid to a cup of water. Make a small puddle over the mark and leave it until the stain disappears. Even ink stains can be removed by this method. If it takes very long to remove the blemish the wood may become bleached, necessitating rubbing it with a weak solution of ammonia and water, to bring back its former color. Any stains resisting treatment will probably yield during the next process.

Let the wood dry thoroughly and then rub it down with 0 or 00 sandpaper, working in the same direction as the grain. A good deal of wear and tear on the hands is saved if the sandpaper is folded over a smooth block of wood. Wipe off the dust and run your hand along the surface to see if it is smooth. If there is no sandpaper available try using steel wool, taking precaution to wear a pair of gloves so that none of the pieces of steel will get into the fingers. Particular care should be exercised when working on veneered furniture for if too much elbow grease and sandpaper are applied, the outer layer will be worn through. This will mean that the article is ruined.

If you wish to stain the wood rather than to leave it in the natural shade, be sure that the new color harmonizes with the other pieces of furniture in the room. Experiment first on a part of the article that does not show, or on any piece that was removed from it. Use a small, clean brush to apply the stain, rubbing it off immediately with a clean piece of absorbent cloth. It may be necessary to give the wood several applications before the right shade is obtained. Each coat should be perfectly dry before putting on another. All surplus stain should be removed from the wood after each application, using a soft cloth. A very nice finish can be obtained by rubbing the surface until it takes on a lustre.

One way of treating a stained surface is to wax it. This gives the furniture a soft, attractive finish that can be re-applied if the wood becomes scratched. It has not a high lustre and does not protect the wood as effectively as varnish. Put on a thin coat of paste wax with a clean, soft cloth, allow it to dry thoroughly and then polish it. Commence rubbing with a circular action, using a thick woolen pad, and then work up and down in the same direction as the grain. Apply a second coat of wax in the same way.

Some people prefer to give furniture a coat of shellac or varnish after staining. When it has thoroughly dried, give it a very light rubbing with fine sandpaper. Apply coats of wax as described above. This method gives a brighter and more durable finish than is possible when wax is used alone.

Transformations with Paint

Artistic and harmonious effects can be obtained by painting after all the varnish has been removed as described in the early part of this article. In all cases successful work cannot be done unless the paint is properly mixed. Take a clean piece of wood and stir the contents of a can until the whole is of a creamy consistency. If the ingredients refuse to combine, the only thing to do is to strain the paint. If necessary, strain it a second time.

When the wood is perfectly dry apply a coat of flat wall paint of the desired color with a clean, rubber-set brush from one to two inches in width, according to the size of the article on which you are working. If a dark wood is being finished in a lighter shade it will be necessary to give it a second application about 24 hours afterwards, taking the precaution to rub the first coat with fine sandpaper. Best results are obtained by putting on two thin coats rather than a single heavy one which never has a real chance to dry

(Continued on Page 38)

Materials necessary for refinishing furniture

The 1922 Board of the United Farm Women of Alberta

Front row, left to right—Mrs. L. Peterson, Barnwell, Lethbridge; Mrs. H. W. Wood, Carstairs, West Calgary; Mrs. R. B. Gunn (1st vice-president) Paradise Valley; Mrs. M. L. Sears (president) Nanton; Mrs. B. F. Kiser (2nd vice-president) High River; Miss J. B. Kidd (secretary); Mrs. J. E. Dowler, Veteran, Battle River.

Back row—Mrs. J. W. Field, Kinuso, West Edmonton; Mrs. R. Price, Stettler, Red Deer; Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson, Medicine Hat; Mrs. Mary Puncke, Stonelaw, Bow River; Mrs. H. M. MacLeod, High River. MacLeod; Mrs. W. Ross, Millet, Strathcona, Mrs. H. E. Scholefield, Crossfield, East Calgary; Mrs. E. Hallum, Sedgewick, Victoria; Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau, East Edmonton.

Farm Women's Clubs

Correcting Faults

SOMETIMES the local club seems to be at a standstill, or, worse still, apparently going back. At such a time a little heart-seaching or turning of the eye inward is a good thing. The members are not coming out and they display little interest, and it becomes really important that the cause be discovered.

One very important matter must be taken into consideration, and that is the officers. When the officers are elected efficiency should be the first consideration. Do not nominate someone for office simply because that particular person happens to be a very good friend of yours and you think in this way to show your appreciation of her good qualities. She may be the very best friend but a very poor officer. Put someone in who is a live wire, so that they will bring greater activity to the club.

Executive work is splendid training and office should not be held too long by any one person. Discover the modest people in your club and bring them out by putting responsibility on their shoulders. You will be amazed at their development. So form the habit of changing officers. In choosing officers and members of committees try and pick the person for the job. Mrs. Greene may make a poor president, but she may be an unqualified success as the convener of the social committee.

Avoid having a meeting where all the motions are moved by Mrs. A and seconded by Mrs. B, with an aye, aye, from the rest of the meeting. Try and get the opinions of everybody. If there is a subject coming up and you know that the feeling is strong both for and against, and you are pretty sure that it is going to be frightfully difficult to get the women to express those opinions pro and con, then instruct someone to speak on the point of view which is likely to be most difficult to get. Don't be afraid of difference of opinion in the meetings, rather be afraid of apathy and indifference. Better to arrive at a hard-fought-out opinion in the meeting than to have the members half-heartedly agree to a course of action and then after the meeting have a regular buzz, buzz of conversation, with a large number saying, "I don't think it should have been decided that way at all." Sometimes the very best discussion takes place after the meeting is all over. This is not as it should be.

If your club has been leaning heavily toward "money-making events" and you find this is keeping many of the members away, try for a change—some little social—a regular big family affair, where money-making is not the first consideration.—Nita B. Muriend.

What Central Office Stands For

We are not going to tell her name. All that we will say is that she is a prominent officer in our farm women's organization and does considerable organization work in the odd moments she can spare from her busy farm home. She knows the practical side of farming from A to Z, but she is a very modest person and would give us a most severe talking-to for daring to print her personal opinions on any matter.

The question came up at a local of the United Farm Women. Someone asked the "why" of that fee to Central. "Couldn't they get along just as well with a purely local organization—linked up with nothing in particular? Wouldn't their work count for just as much and mean just the same thing to themselves?" The eyes of the organizer flashed fire, but she seemed to evade the question.

"How many of you women here like making pies?" she asked the gathering of about 20 women. Pies! what had pies to do with Central? About four hands waved uncertainly in the air.

"How many women would rather make a pie than write a letter?" About three-quarters of the hands went up with a much greater certainty.

"I knew it. Most of you would much rather make a pie than write a letter, for answering letters is no easy task. Now think of the number of letters your local has written to Central during last year, asking for information, for suggestions as to programs and papers, for material for debates, for suggested books along a certain line of study, for directions where to get information on many questions that concern farm people only, and so on with any of the countless subjects I might name. Multiply that number of letters by the number of farm women's clubs in the province and there you have no mean task for any one woman.

"Did you get an answer to that letter? Did you get the information you wanted? Yes, you did, and that is why we have to have a secretary in Central office. It takes the full time of one person to answer those letters, dig up the information you want, either from printed material or from personal interview with people who have that information. You tell me that one of your members visited Central office the other day and had a most interesting talk with the secretary, who told you of many important things other locals were doing, and also got some literature. How long did she stay? An hour. Yet eight or nine of such visits would take one whole day's time out of a week.

"Stationery and stamps have to be paid for to answer those letters. Literature must be printed, and this all costs money. Important questions come up which directly concern the farm women's organization and executive meetings have to be called in the same way that you have to call executive meetings in your own club. That costs money. Farm women would not ask their leaders to pay their own travelling expenses when these busy farm women are already giving time free.

"If you had a purely local club you would get nowhere, because there would be no particular aim to your work. How much better is an individual club than an individual? It is the linking up of units and co-operative effort that gives us strength to accomplish. We, as a club, are just a small part, but an important part of the whole Farmers' Movement. The Farmers' Movement is looking after the farm man's and woman's interest in a way that no other body can. Its strength rests

The pleasant end of a gopher-killing contest—a picnic at Carlyle Lake

Continued on Page 32

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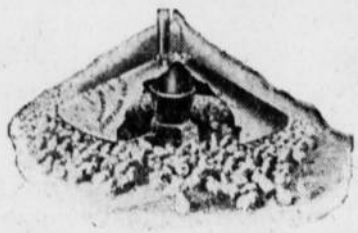

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Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

Practical Turkey Raising

The Care in Handling and Feeding I have Found Necessary to Successful Raising of Turkeys—By Selena M. Dumbrill

THE high prices paid for turkeys last year will be an incentive to many to go into turkey raising this coming year. With the price of grain as it is at the present, it seems to me that a woman can turn the grain into money by raising turkeys. Recently I read of turkey farms in Texas, where one farmer declared that his wife made more profit from her turkeys than he did from his entire farm. With first class dressed turkeys selling at 45c a pound retail, it is easy to see that you can average $5.00 with a turkey dressing at 12 to 18 pounds. Last Christmas I sold 29 turkeys (dressed) for $162, which is no small item.

A few of Mrs. Dumbrill's turkeys, showing fine, strong birds.

But do not run away with the idea that there is no trouble in connection with turkey raising, for there is plenty of it. Unless one is prepared to go to a lot of trouble there is very little use to try. For turkeys certainly will not raise themselves, although some will come through all right with only a little care.

The main thing is to know how to raise turkeys successfully, but I would like to emphasize the importance of good healthy stock to begin with. Our own turkeys have roosted out in the open for four years and never been housed once. We are on the open prairie and you might think the birds would freeze stiff on the roosts, but not so. They are big and glossy and feel good all the time. They are given a good feed of corn every evening during the winter, and seem perfectly satisfied that all winter they have access to a pail of grain which is ready for them at all times. I like to give them corn because they eat it out of my hands and almost ask for it. In this way I gain their confidence, which is something to be reckoned with when setting time comes. Turkeys are vicious while broody and can give a nasty bite. I wear fur mits or gloves and find they do not strike so much at the fur. The turkey can be removed from her nest by gently but firmly taking hold of her and tucking her head under the left arm.

There is no fowl that suffers so much from constipation as the turkey hen. They will sometimes sit so close that they will die on the nest. The hen should be lifted off the nest at least twice a week if she doesn't get off herself, and be compelled to stay off for half an hour for exercise. Give the setting hen corn bread or bread soaked in milk. I have given them bread soaked in a little Epsom salts to aid in keeping the liver active. Grain feed is not good for a turkey when sitting.

Turkeys are very sly birds and will slip away so fast that it is difficult to locate them. I have a field glass which I use to find out where mother turkey has her nest. My turkeys seldom lay away any more for we usually get the nest ready in the fall. We prepare the nest in a secluded place near the buildings, where no other fowl can disturb them. By building a small shelter with twigs and covering of pea vines and rubbish from the garden, I find the hen takes kindly to these nesting places. Turkeys usually select their nests before they start laying. I dust them well when they start to set and again while setting with some good lice powder. They ruffle their feathers up when I go near them and that is the time I sprinkle more powder, for it gets right down into the skin.

I usually find that turkeys start laying about the first of April. Turkey hens will lay from 16 to 20 eggs before starting to brood. I never bother to break her up and let her lay another clutch of eggs for I find that the best turkeys are hatched and reared by the turkey hen herself. I like a uniform flock of poults, better a few real nice ones than to have them all sizes. From experience I find that the smaller ones never get a fair show no matter how they are cared for. The older ones boss the smaller and younger ones.

One mating will fertilize the whole clutch. I gather the eggs as soon as laid to prevent chilling and substitute a hen's egg or gourd, which I raise for this purpose, adding one each time until I have half a dozen to satisfy the old hen. The eggs will begin to batch on the twenty-seventh day if the breeding stock has been in good condition. I like my poults to come about the fifteenth or twentieth of May. When they arrive I leave them with the mother for at least twenty-four hours. Then I remove the hen and poults to a wire enclosed yard with covered tops and sides of poultry netting so that the wee fellows can get in and out at will and not stray very far from the hen.

The first feed I give them is a few grains of steel cut oats and some coarse sand with a few seeds of millet and always some dandelions cut up fine and sour milk or buttermilk for a drink. Turkeys are very fond of dandelions and sow thistle. I have their grain feed, wheat and oats, chopped fairly fine and also use some seeds and chick charcoal. I keep a small hopper of this where they can get at it at all times. I also invest in two 80-pound sacks of rolled oats which I think is a very good investment. I mix this with the milk and find they are very fond of it and look for it when they come home from the range. When they are two weeks old I give the mother turkey her liberty, but I never turn her out until the grass is dry and I always keep my eye on the weather. By putting a small turkey bell around the turkey mother's neck I can hear her for quite a distance. The turkey hen is very cute and often when she sees you coming she sits very flat and quiet and you can pass her by without knowing it.

I go after my turkeys every evening and bring them home to the enclosure for the night. I feed them when they come in and they soon take the hint and come home themselves when I do this regularly and at the same time every day. When turkeys are unfortunate enough to be caught in a cold shower and they appear as dead, you can revive them by wrapping them in warm flannel or putting them in the oven of an oil stove. At one time my turkeys were caught in this manner and a more miserable lot I never saw. When I discovered them in the morning I found that the mother had sat in a regular hollow and the little ones were all but drowned. I gave each a cayenne pill and rubed them well but could see no signs of life. Then I tried the oven, putting on a gentle heat, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing them all come around again.

I keep a sharp lookout for illness. If I see any drooping their wings I go over them for lice. I use a mixture of equal parts of olive oil and blue ointment, melted together. A small amount of this rubbed under the wings and around the vents will exterminate lice. A drop of olive oil put under each wing and on the head of the baby poults will prevent lice. I also give a cayenne or black pepper pill mixed with lard or butter which usually fixes them up. Cayenne pills should be only given in case of chill and never very often.

Continued on Page 29

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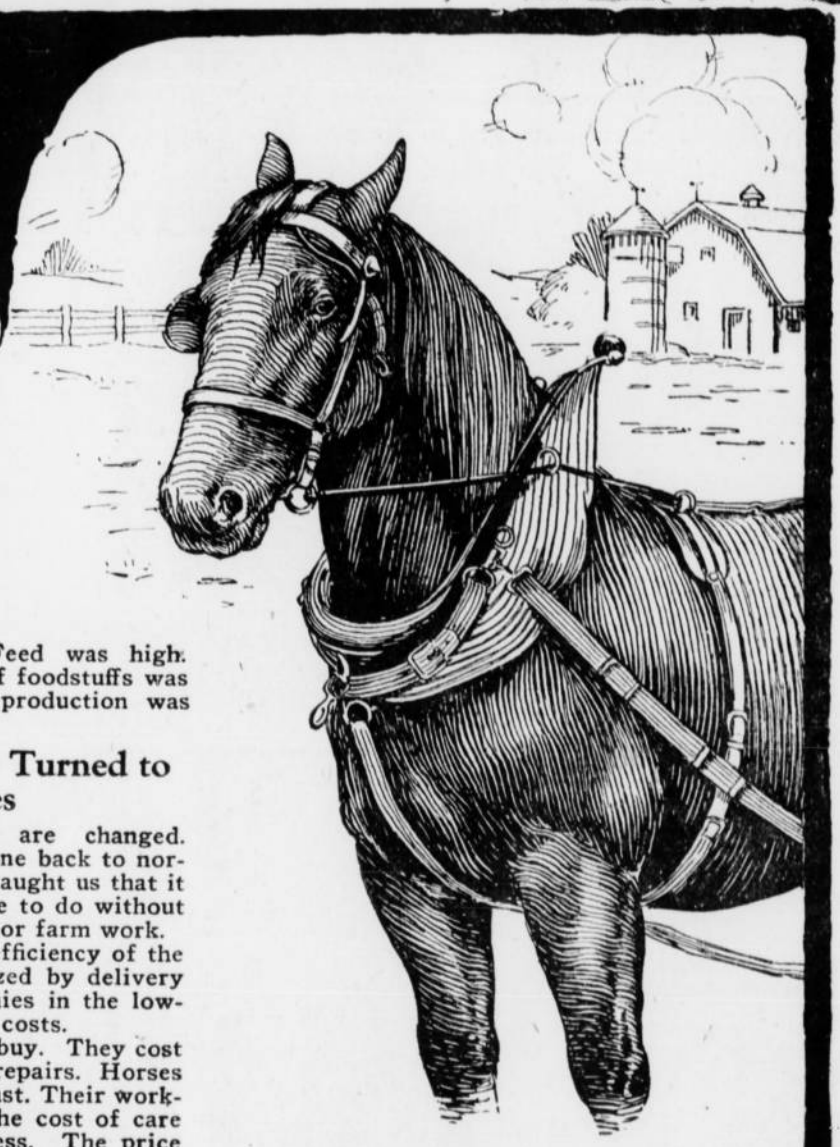

Canada Needs Good Horses

A CAREFUL survey of the horse situation in Canada from coast to coast has been made recently by the Dominion Live Stock Branch. The report from every Province is the same—viz.:

There is a greater demand for good horses than the trade can supply.

The demand is for:

1—Heavy Drafters:

1,600 lbs. and upwards. Preferably over 1,800 lbs. for drays and heavy trucking.

2—Medium Weight Horses:

Good clean-legged snappy horses, weighing 1,100 to 1,500 lbs. for delivery purposes.

3—Saddlers and Hunters:

There is a keen demand for good big stylish saddlers and hunters, also for police, military and fire horses.

4—Farm Horses:

There is a scarcity of good heavy work horses for farm purposes.

Good Horses Scarce

During the war years there was a material falling off in quality and size of Canadian horses. Proper attention was not given to the breeding of good horses. People were misled into the idea that trucks and tractors were more profitable. Labor was scarce and very costly. Feed was high. Greater production of foodstuffs was imperative. Cost of production was not considered.

Attention Now Turned to Horses

Today conditions are changed. World prices have gone back to normal. Experience has taught us that it is no longer profitable to do without horses for either city or farm work.

The economy and efficiency of the horse is at last realized by delivery and transport companies in the lowering of distribution costs.

Horses cost less to buy. They cost little or nothing for repairs. Horses do not depreciate as fast. Their working life is longer. The cost of care and management is less. The price of feed has been cut in two.

Horses More Efficient

For milk delivery, bread delivery, coal delivery, ice delivery, freight and express delivery, for cartage companies and for work on routes within a radius of from five to seven miles with frequent stops, horses will render more reliable and efficient service and return greater profits than any other power unit.

There is Need For Better Breeding

Experienced horsemen, dealers, managers of transport and delivery companies throughout Canada predict that good horses will be needed more and more from now on.

Many of the breeders who once thought that horses were losing out now realize their mistake in disposing of their breeding stock. They see in the future a steady market for good horses. Talk it over with your neighbours and consider the horse situation in Canada carefully.

Now is the time to breed your good mares to the best and most suitable stallions available.

Dominion Live Stock Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario

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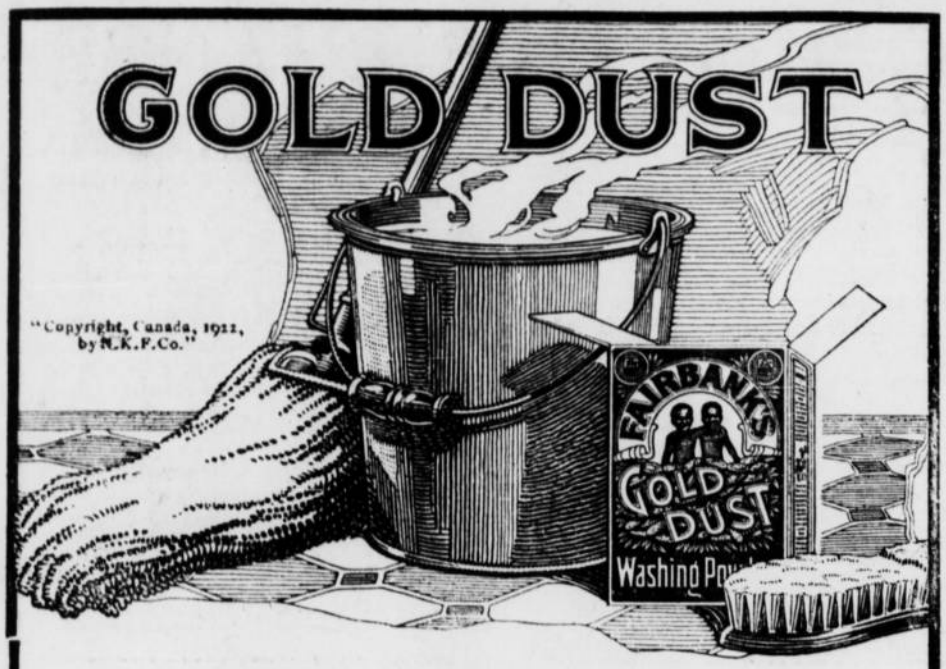
Good Horses are Money Makers



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The Mop's Best Friend

WOOD floors and tile floors! Woodwork and windows! Bathroom and bedroom! Kitchen and parlor! Gold Dust spreads springtime all through the house. Removes all the dirt and grime of winter. Brings a wonderful, sweet cleansing to everything it touches. Leaves the whole house sanitary because it purifies as it thoroughly cleanses. Be certain to have Gold Dust on hand this housecleaning time. You'll find it your most helpful friend.

It's wonderfully simple. A little Gold Dust and warm water — and you're ready. Be sure it really is Gold Dust you buy. Look for the name Fairbank's and the Twins on the package.

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Let the Gold Dust Twins do your work

A New Idea for Wall Decorations

ALABASTINE Opaline Effects are the latest idea in wall decorations. They give a colorful, harmonious flecked effect that resembles the texture of your furnishings as well as the colors. There is an infinite variety of color combinations. and the cost is much less than paper or paint.

Write for our Booklets, "Alabastine Opaline Effects," and "Alabastine Color Plan Book."

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5-lb. package, 75c. 2½-lb. package, 40c.

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2

Spinning Out Floor Coverings

Welcome Ways of Lengthening the Life of Linoleums, Rugs and Mats—By Margaret M. Speechly

OUR foremothers would be astonished at the change that has come over the average house on the farm during the last 50 years. Tremendous advances have been made in the single item of floor coverings, for since the advent of linoleums women no longer pride themselves upon the marvellous whiteness of their kitchen boards. They realize that the energy saved by suitable floor coverings can be used to advantage in community enterprises.

Now that we are fortunate enough to possess such an important labor saver, the problem uppermost in our minds is how to make it last as long as possible. That is real thrift. One experienced farm woman quite recently gave me the results of her experience with the care of linoleum. She said, "Last June I varnished the inlaid linoleum in my dining-room, kitchen, pantry and bathroom, and since then have had to wash my dining-room once and the kitchen only about six times. For general cleaning I use an oiled mop and find it very satisfactory." Not only was this homemaker saving herself work, but was also adding years to the life of the linoleum. Constant scrubbing is hard on this type of floor covering, for it opens the pores and allows dirt, grease and other material to sink into it. If strong soaps and washing powders are employed its life will be unnecessarily shortened as the alkalies contained in them are really harmful to linoleum.

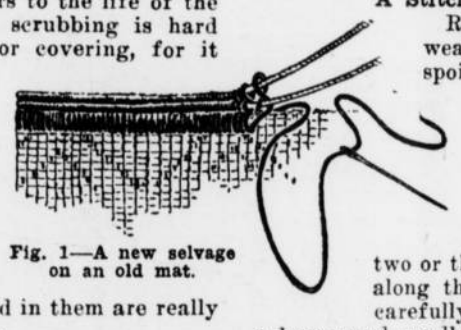

Fig. 1—A new selvage on an old mat.

Varnishing fills up the pores thus preventing the linoleum from absorbing grease and from having dirt ground into it. Few people realize how much strain is placed upon floor coverings by embedded dirt. The protective film of varnish saves hours of scrubbing in the course of a year, for the dirt is merely on the surface and can be successfully kept clean with an oiled mop. The glossy finish is an added attraction for it makes the floor look shiny and clean.

Save the Surface

A protective coat is still more necessary in the case of printed linoleums for the pattern wears off where the traffic is greatest. When varnish or shellac is used frequently enough, the film prevents the uneven wear which destroys the attractiveness of the floor covering.

If your printed linoleum has become worn in spots, try giving it a coat of paint which harmonizes with the general color scheme of the room. This will help to hide the defects and will put off for a time "the evil day" when an outlay of money for new oilcloth must be made. Stained varnish applied to the worn parts is a fairly good substitute for paint.

There is nothing that destroys linoleum so readily as poor casters on furniture. They cut into it very quickly, making a large dinge or an actual rip, either of which seriously shortens its life. A wise plan is to substitute metal or glass "shoes" for casters whenever possible, as the former have a broad surface which prevents sharp edges from coming into contact with the floor covering. Worse still than a poor caster is one that is broken. Very often the small roller comes off at the far side of a bed where it may remain unnoticed for some days. By then the damage is probably done. See that the repair is made at once by cutting away the frayed parts of the linoleum, making a neat patch.

Careless moving of furniture is also responsible for spoiling floors. To avoid ugly marks and general wear and tear place a piece of old carpet under the casters when rearranging a room.

While very few people use carpet for covering the entire surface of a floor, there are many who have rugs and mats in different parts of the house. The period of usefulness of these furnishings may be lengthened by careful cleaning. Dirt lodging in the pile actually places a strain upon carpet, so see that it is cleaned thoroughly at stated intervals. If you are one of the few people who have vacuum cleaners, the task does not amount to much for the suction draws out the dust from the bottom of the carpet. Those who rely on the broom and human power will find that a stiff brush used with short strokes will remove the surface dirt. One of the advantages of mats and rugs is that they can easily be taken outside for beating. Placed on the grass face downward much imbedded dirt can be removed with a smooth, heavy stick. Better still is the plan of putting the carpet on an old bed spring when beating it. Both the methods just mentioned do not place such a strain upon the fabric as does beating on a line.

A Stitch in Time

Rugs and mats often wear out on the edge, spoiling their appearance. This can be successfully repaired by using the method illustrated in Fig. 1. Make a new selvage by placing two or three substantial cords along the edge. Darn them carefully with strong yarn and a large-eyed needle, using an over and under stitch. The yarn should be of the same shade as the carpet if possible, but a neutral color may be substituted if necessary. It is very important to place the stitches close together so that the cords may be completely covered. The final result is the formation of a new edge which is both durable and attractive.

Overcasting the edges with strong yarn is another way of making carpets last longer. Regular carpet binding doubled, pressed, basted and stitched around a rug makes a very durable finish that will add many months of wear to it. A flatter edge is obtained if the binding is laid both on the upper side and underneath as well. Machine the two close to the edge, insert the carpet between the two layers of binding, baste firmly and evenly, and stitch on the machine.

Sometimes skirt-belting machined to the under side of the carpet will strengthen it considerably. A neat fringe stitched on to the ends of a mat affords another way of giving the article a new finish.

Fig. 2—Mending the pile of a carpet.

Very often nice rugs and mats can be made from the good parts of carpets or even by joining pieces together. Sew the different parts together on the wrong side with thick linen thread and a strong needle, using an overhanging stitch (over and over with the needle at right angles to the seam). If there is a hole in the middle of a rug made by hard wear or a hungry moth, do not be discouraged for it can be mended at home. Remove all the loose pieces of pile and examine the backing to see if the threads are in good condition. If necessary strengthen them and darn them on to the backing. Choose strong yarns that match the carpet as nearly as possible in color and quality. Put in loops, attaching each one securely to the mat, and placing the loops very close together to form a pile. See Fig. 2. If you are working on a Brussels carpet do not cut the loops, but for those with a soft surface such as Wilton or Axminster, run the scissors through to make a pile. Use a pair of shears to make the whole surface even, if the patch stands up higher than the rest of the carpet.

Helps for Housecleaning

These Homemakers Have Discovered Many Time-Savers

Patching wall paper is a chore which has to be done at this time of the year. Cracks, gouges, or breaks in the plaster can be filled with a mixture of plaster of paris and glue. Soak half a cup flaked glue in warm water until soft and then add enough cold water to it to moisten half a pound of plaster of paris. Apply this mixture with a broad knife. When dry cover the mend with a small piece of the wall paper. Better results are obtained if the patch is torn rather than cut, for the irregular edges are less conspicuous. It is also a good plan to peel off thin layers of paper from the back so that the edges will be as thin as possible. Of course it is necessary to have the paper faded, so I follow the plan of putting a piece on the wall of the store room after each decorating spell.—Mrs. S. T.

* * *

Cracked paper in the corner of a room can be mended by running a knife down the angle and tearing off the paper away from either side for about two inches. Put on a new strip which has previously been faded.—A.B.

* * *

Coating windows with window-cleaning material before the house was repainted saved me a lot of work for the paint came off without scraping.—Mrs. V.W.

* * *

To clean brass bedsteads, rub with a cloth that has been slightly moistened with sweet oil. Polish with a dry duster and finish off by rubbing with a chamois leather.—Miss L.G.

* * *

I had several rolls of paper left over from the time the whole house was redecorated, so decided to use them inside out. The result was very pleasing.—Mrs. T. F.

* * *

A small dish mop is an excellent thing for removing the dust from spiral bed springs which are not enclosed. I feel that this is a real labor-saving hint.—Mrs. A. S.

* * *

Soft tooth brushes are splendid for cleaning carved parts of furniture. A separate one should be kept for removing the tarnish from chased sections of silver articles.—Miss L. B.

* * *

To revive worn leather upholstering give it a coat of liquid shoe polish of a corresponding shade. Polish with a soft brush or coarse cloth.—Mrs. H. J.

* * *

A cheap but effective floor stain can be made by dissolving a quarter's worth of permanganate of potassium in a gallon of boiling water. The results are pleasing and the floor is easily cleaned.—I.T.

* * *

If your picture frames need new backing, cut the paper the correct size and place it in water until quite wet. Paste the frame where the paper will lie, lift the paper out and let it drip for a short time. Wipe off any extra moisture and put it in place on the frame making sure that the edges are smooth. In drying, the paper shrinks so that the back becomes taut.—Miss P. R.

* * *

For removing spots of paint from window panes I find that there is nothing better than steel wool. Care should be taken to protect the fingers when using this scouring agent.—Mrs. S. M.

* * *

My window blinds needed renovating badly so I tacked one at a time on the floor and gave them a thorough rubbing with commercial wall paper cleaner. As I had only a limited amount of this substance the supply was exhausted before the job was finished, so I used dry flour applied with a piece of rough flannel. The result was very satisfactory and saved the expense of buying new blinds.—Mrs. T. F.

* * *

When I buy boot polish I mix the contents of the tin with sufficient vinegar to make it into a thick cream. What will not go back into the new container I put into the old one. Not only does the polish go further but it does not dry up.—Mrs. B. G. T.

* * *

Spring is when our thoughts naturally turn to freshening up white oilcloth table tops. To prevent the new ones from wearing quickly at the corners, paste a square of factory cotton at the points where the corners will come. Let this dry and then paste the whole on to the table making it perfectly smooth. Fold the corners carefully and tack them underneath.—Mrs. L. R.

* * *

When washing fine chinaware place two Turkish towels one crossing the other, in the dishpan before filling it with hot water. Put only a dish or two in the pan at a time. Chinaware will not be likely to get nicked if this plan is followed.—Mrs. V. L.

* * *

Here is a good whitewash which I use for my cellar every year. To each 10 pounds quicklime add two gallons of water. Place the lime in a pail, pour the water over it, cover with a piece of carpet, and let it stand for an hour or more. The success of whitewash lies in using the right proportions of lime and water.—Mrs. B. F.

* * *

If you have any trouble in running a curtain on its rod, place a thimble on the end or rub on a little soap.—Mrs. Q. M.

* * *

If you did not allow material for shrinkage when making up curtains, you will find them very short after washing. To improve their appearance rip the top hem and make a frill which will extend across the whole window. If you have no pieces to match the curtain use a contrasting color.

* * *

To drive a nail in a plastered wall, first put it in very hot water until it is thoroughly heated. You can then drive it in clean without breaking or chipping any of the surrounding plaster.

"Yes, Madam, this Gold Seal is your protection"

Your dealer will tell you the Congoleum Gold Seal means just what it says—*"Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back"*. And the Congoleum Company of Canada, Limited, stands back of this guarantee to the letter.

When you see the Gold Seal on any printed floor-covering you buy, you may be sure—

—that you are buying the genuine advertised *Gold-Seal* Congoleum.

—that you can get your money back if for any reason you are dissatisfied with your purchase.

—that easy cleaning with a damp mop will keep the pattern clean and bright.

—that your rug or floor-covering will lie flat without fastening—will not "curl up" at the edges.

—that it will give long service and satisfy you in every way.

Low prices—popular sizes

9 x 3 ft. $4.50	9 x 6 ft. $ 9.00	9 x 10½ ft. $15.75
9 x 4½ ft. 6.75	9 x 7½ ft. 11.25	9 x 12 ft. 18.00
	9 x 9 ft. 13.50	

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard—in roll form, 2 yards wide for use over the entire floor ...85 cents square yard.

Prices to Winnipeg and points West proportionately higher to cover extra freight.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

1270 St. Patrick St. Montreal, Quebec

Gold Seal CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS

Made in Canada by Canadians —— for Canadians

English Suits from $15.00

Delivered to any Address in Canada. Customs and all other charges paid.

Write at once to Curzon Bros. Ltd., the Great English Tailors, and they will send you by mail, free of all charge, their patterns of high-grade English and Scotch Woolen Suitings, together with fashion book of English and Canadian styles, and a self-measurement blank, by means of which you can be measured in your own home without possibility of error.

Before the war Curzon's sent thousands of suits throughout Canada to well-satisfied customers.

Our prices for a three-piece suit are:

$15.00, $18.50, $22.50, &c.

We pay all charges for customs duty and carriage, so goods are delivered direct to any address in Canada by Parcels Post without any charge whatever and without any bother to you. Cost of postage on letters from Canada to United Kingdom is four cents.

Bear in mind: Each garment is cut by hand and made specially for each individual customer, as we are exclusively Bespoke Tailors and we do not stock any ready-to-wear goods whatever. In buying from us, the fit, the fashion and the fabrics are assured, as Curzon Bros. are the only firm of Tailors in the United Kingdom awarded four Gold Medals for Tailoring excellence and value.

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Made in Canada for Canadians

Light Up With Eddy's

Don't let your matches annoy you—buy Eddy's Safety Matches. Then you won't have to strike half a dozen to get a light. Nor will you have to throw out headless sticks and broken pieces when you want a real match.

Every Eddy Match is a good match—Eddy's see to that. And every Eddy Match is a safe match. The heads won't fly off when you strike Eddy Safety Matches, nor is there any dangerous "after-glow".

Don't Buy Just Matches—Buy Eddy's. Every Eddy Match Is a Light.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.,

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Also Makers of Toilet Paper, Indurated Fibreware, etc.

Residence and part of the grounds of W. A. Findlay, Shoal Lake, Man., taken in September. Mr. Findlay has one of the handsomest grounds in any small town in the West, and this illustration will show what a little care and effort along the line of home beautification will do.

Vines in House Decoration

Prof Brodrick Recommends Several Species which Do Well in Western Canada—By P. M. Abel

IF you are a loyal westerner and not afraid of unpleasant truths, take an hour's trip round the world with me in any illustrated travel book, and I will try to show you that the effort at rural beautification is at a lower level in these provinces to which we owe our allegiance than among any other peoples on earth who profess the slightest degree of culture.

Follow the setting sun and traverse those countries to whom Nature has given most hesitatingly so that the comparison may not be unfair. Even the convict settlements in the wastes of Siberia make a braver effort to please the eye than a hundred towns from Winnipeg to Calgary. The Russian is at least a tree-planter. Take the page that transports you to Archangel, arctic nights and stunted vegetation. At least you will find faithful adherence to an architecture whose graceful and harmonious lines afford a sense of relief from the chilly environment. Your nose may pass an uncompromising judgment on some Mexican village, situated in a remote corner of that turbulent republic, but at all events, the adobe hut, the cactus grove, and the brilliant sub-tropical sky presents a contrast in colors that is missing in the familiar scene of a weather-stained shack on a grey knoll in a monotonous sea of Saskatchewan grass.

And mind you, this comparison has been made with people who have not had the same opportunity as ourselves to cultivate the esthetic! They have no phonographs, colored "funny" pictures, and easy access to centres of refinement like any one of the half a dozen cities and towns which any reader may name. Without any guiding influences these people are exhibiting that inbred tendency of mankind, apparently dormant among so many of ourselves, to beautify his home surroundings.

Why do our homes present such an unlovely exterior? To what extent will the influences continue which have earned for us such an unenviable distinction? Much may be excused because of the newness of the country, a transitory cause. The rigor of the climate was once a sufficient excuse, but experience tells us that there is scarcely a locality where some species of trees, shubbery and vines will not succeed. Apathy—that's what it must be, just downright lack of interest. We have been re-arranging values on a big scale in the last half-dozen years, and it will be a better day for Western Canada from the standpoint of the individual when we valuate correctly the influence of a home made attractive outside and inside.

Have you ever stopped to consider what effect a few vines have in transforming bleak walls into a bower? Nothing else takes away so effectively the look of artificiality born of square corners, straight lines, and bald surfaces. And besides, there is an alarming increase in the employment of a style of gingerbread architecture, scrolls, flimsy spindles, sunbursts, decorative railings and gaudy fixtures, which are plastered all round and about every place wherever there is or is not an excuse to embellish. Let us make haste to hide that sort of house with vines, before another generation with a keener sense of the artistic accuses the house owner of today of having all his taste in his mouth.

Prof. F. W. Brodrick contributes the following statement which will serve as a guide to those who wish to consider seriously the question of ornamental climbing plants. Although this is written with Manitoba conditions in mind, it is more or less applicable to conditions over most of the West.

Perennial Creepers

"The Virginia creeper is possibly the best one that we have for Western Canada. It is a native plant and quite hardy in practically all situations. It is easily progagated by cuttings and makes a most luxuriant growth when given favorable conditions.

"The plant is a woody, creeping vine which grows wild in a number of wooded places in the province of Manitoba. The large, palmately-compound, seven-lobed leaves have a deep, rich green color during the summer months and takes on rich colorings in the fall of the year after frost. These brilliant hues give the plant a most attractive appearance and make it a most desirable one for arbors, summer houses, or covering bare walls.

"The cuttings from which the plant is grown may be taken in the spring just before growth starts and rooted in well prepared garden loam. The soil in which the plants are permanently planted should also be in a good state of preparation in order that they may make a rapid and satisfactory growth.

"The Wild Grape, otherwise known as the frost or river bank grape, is a native of certain parts of Manitoba and grows luxuriantly in wooded sections along the banks of rivers or streams. The leaves are fairly large and quite dark in color which gives the plant a deep, luxuriant appearance. It grows quite rapidly in favored situations and can be used in a manner somewhat similar to the Virginia Creeper. Like that species, it can be propagated from sections or cuttings which may be rooted in well prepared garden soil.

"Bittersweet or Waxwork is a climbing plant which is comparatively little known and which is found growing in wooded sections. The plant itself is of a rather coarse nature and is frequently found in the woods, wound around the trunks of trees. The vine itself is not particularly attractive; but the brilliant orange-colored pods which open in the fall, displaying the scarlet-colored seeds, make the fruiting part of the plant quite attractive. This plant could hardly be used in the same manner as the Virginia Creeper or the Wild Grape; but it is quite suitable where a procumbent, or brilliantly fruited flowering shrub is desired.

Annual Climbing Plants

"A number of very good annual plants are used as climbers, and, in some situations, they are more satisfactory

Continued on Page 38

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Mother as a House Surgeon

She Patches Up Breaks and Dinges with the Aid of a Few Useful Tools—By Margaret M. Speechly

IN every large hospital one of the most important members of the staff is the house surgeon, who is relied upon to look after the welfare of cases needing operation. Similarly one of mother's many jobs is that of patching up not only the family when they are ill, but the house as well. Especially where there are children it needs surgical attention once or twice a year, and the homemaker finds herself unanimously elected to the task of acting as mender-in-chief. If it isn't a knob which has parted company with the sideboard drawer, it is a tear in the wall-paper, or a hole in a useful pan. The 20th century woman discovers that the efficiency of the home suffers if her equipment is not in good condition, so in self-preservation acts as tinker for the family.

The spring is the best time to check up the repairs for the whole house. Make a list of the things needing attention as you go about the weekly cleaning, for there are sure to be a hundred and one little things which are soon mended with the aid of a few useful tools. I find it is a good plan to collect the mending and to take the best part of an afternoon or a day to dispense with it. This method saves a good deal of time in the end and puts the work on a systematic basis.

As a permanent part of the household equipment there is nothing as handy as a mending kit. A house surgeon never attempts to do his work without the necessary instruments, neither does a man on the farm fix machinery without tools, so why should a woman tinker be behind the times? The mending outfit need not be expensive, but should include useful items, such as a hammer, a monkey wrench, a screwdriver, a gimlet, a pair of pliers, a putty knife, a pen knife, an oil can, tacks, nails and screws.

Do Not Omit Glue

Glue is one of the best patchers a woman can have in her kit, for there are so many uses to which it can be put. It is sold in tubes and or in flakes. The former is perhaps the handier kind but the latter can be made ready for use by using two clean empty cans. Choose one a little smaller than the other, putting glue in the inner part and water in the outer can. Heat on the stove until melted, and after using leave the remainder where it is for the next time, so that none will be wasted. Glue is of immense value when mending furniture which has come apart or is broken. A chair that is fairly falling to pieces can be restored to its former serviceability by the use of glue for rungs, legs and other parts. It is always a good plan to hold the chair in place with cord for 24 hours, so that the glue will harden properly. If, after your last trip to the city, you noticed that the lining of your suit case was torn or loosened, use glue to patch it up. Although umbrellas are not much used in this country, yet in most homes there is one, and often it is in a perilous condition, owing to the handle being loose or entirely detached. Glue will do the trick in a short time and will make the "bumbershoot" seem like a new article.

Broken china is a thing that is usually unearthed in the spring, when one is tempted to throw out many a pretty piece which can easily be mended with glue or crockery cement. Knives minus their bone handles are a regular nuisance, so gather them up and give them first aid with glue. Allow it to harden for at least 24 hours and do not let the handles lie in the water when washing them.

Speaking of patching reminds me that there are many uses for adhesive tape in a house. If a piece of hose employed on washday suddenly springs a leak, use several plies of adhesive tape to tide over the difficulty. This material is also good for strengthening the handles of tools which are split, or even broken. If there is no glue available a split chair rung can be successfully repaired with adhesive tape.

Screen windows often have to be put up or patched when the men are away, so it is wise to have some wire netting in your equipment. A coat of paint keeps it from rusting, and also prevents the smallest mosquitoes from creeping through the meshes.

As every woman does her own picture and curtain hanging, a step ladder is absolutely essential. Screw hooks and eyes come in very handily at times when the baby is learning to walk, and has a playful way of pushing the screen doors open. A screw hook and eye put on the screen will prevent him from "taking a header" down the steps and will save you the trouble of swatting several hundreds of flies. When putting on the catch, screw the eye on the door and the hook on the jamb, using a gimlet to start the holes. This saves the paint being spoiled when the door swings shut, for the hook does not fly out and get caught.

Have Lots of Clothes Hooks

Clothes hooks are often wanted in a hurry, so keep some in case the necessity arises. If a peg is placed at the right height for children they will be more apt to hang up their clothes than if they have to climb on a chair to reach it.

On the market at the present time there are some very good mending materials for leaky pans, pails and wash boilers. About the best are the small screws and bolts which renew the youth of the utensils in a jiffy. On taking the mender apart you will see a metal disc, which goes on the outside of the vessel, while the nut and a smaller disc are placed on the inside. A small wrench goes with the set so that each mender can be easily tightened. This way of stopping a leak is far more desirable than the common practice of forcing a piece of cloth through the hole. It is merely a temporary expedient at best and certainly does not measure up to the modern conception of what is sanitary. Germs have a splendid opportunity of lodging in the folds of such a makeshift, while it is impossible to clean the pan thoroughly. Food cooked in a vessel mended in such antediluvian style can hardly be called savory. Beside the rivets mentioned, cold solder can be obtained for mending all kinds of metal utensils.

Perhaps you are one of those adventurous souls who are fond of putting up shelves or making a canning rack for the wash-boiler. Neither of these jobs is a big one, and it is a common saying that, "if you want things done well, do them yourself." Even though the article may not have the appearance of being made by a "master carpenter," it is a great convenience to get it done when it is most urgently needed.

A little care will keep a mending kit in good condition for many years. A dry place for storing it is most essential, for if there is dampness around the metal pieces will surely rust. Before putting them away, see that they are thoroughly dry, and every few months give them a light coat of oil or paraffin.

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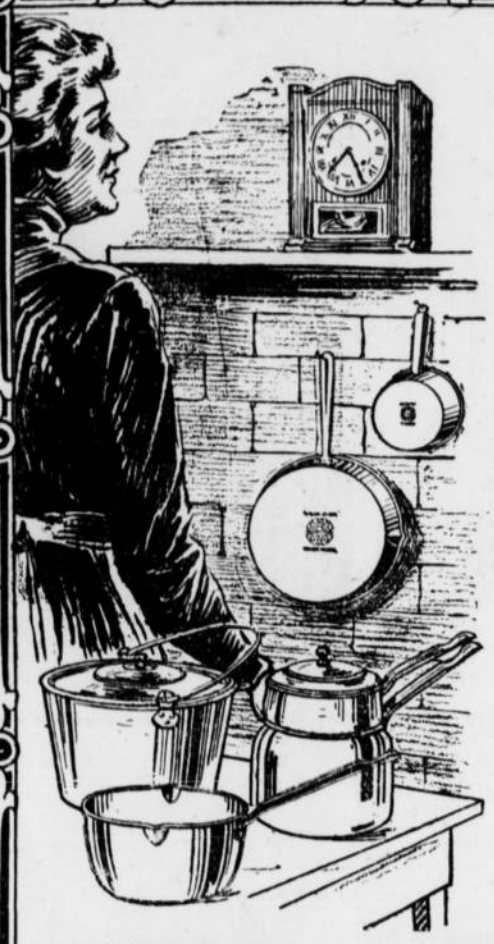

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Food for the Baby

Keep the Children Smiling and Healthy by Giving Them the Right Kinds of Food—By Margaret M. Speechly

"MY baby can eat anything" is a statement proudly made by some mothers—a declaration which reveals the vastness of their ignorance. Too commonly, infants are given tastes of everything on the family dinner table by parents who seem to think that treatment such as this is a proof of healthiness. It may be feeding, but it certainly is not nourishment. The same parents would not dream of dressing their babies in adult clothing, and yet they burden sensitive digestive systems with the same kinds of foods needed by hard-working men and women. It is not logical, is it? No wonder the children need soothing syrups.

Even if the results of improper feeding do not manifest themselves at the time in the form of crankiness and restlessness, the weak link in the chain in later years will probably be the digestion. If proper foods were given children from the time of their birth until they finish school there would be fewer adults suffering form the miserable effects of indigestion. More than that, there would be a greatly diminished number of dyspepsia "cures" on the market.

Dr Mary S. Rose, a leading authority on nutrition, says that "the fundamental principle of child feeding is to develop the digestive powers gradually." A teacher never allows a child to jump from grade one to grade eight, even it he is capable of doing the work, for she knows that to become a good citizen he must learn step by step. So it is with the young human's diet. During the first few months of life his sole food is milk, preferably the mother's. It is not reasonable at the end of a year to allow him to "eat" meat, potatoes, pie and pickles, and to drink tea and coffee. This may seem an exaggeration to you who are following a sensible plan, but, from experience, I can assure you that there are hundreds of women who are on the wrong track as far as child-feeding is concerned.

Choose the Foods Wisely

Here is a plan that leads to the building up of strong healthy bodies. The basis of the diet is milk which is gradually supplemented by a few foods that are easily digested. The wise mother starts about the sixth or seventh month to give the baby from one to two tablespoons strained fruit juice. This may be orange or tomato, but be sure the juice is strained. Recent discoveries have shown the great value of tomato juice for keeping infants in good health, even if the fruit has been canned. This is of importance to us on the prairies for all wise people grow their own tomatoes. Fruit juice provides minerals for growth, and helps to prevent constipation. It is absolutely necessary for bottle-fed babies. The yolk of a soft-cooked egg may also be given about the eighth month in order to supply extra minerals and vitamines. However, these two foods are only supplementary to the supply of milk.

By the ninth month the weaning of the baby should commence gradually. If feedings of cow's milk are introduced by degrees the baby's stomach should be able to digest it. The best way to start weaning is to commence with one feeding from a bottle each day in place of a nursing. The number can be gradually increased until the child is on the bottle entirely by about the eleventh month. If there is any difficulty in digesting cow's milk, dilute with barley gruel, up to about one-third its volume. The strained fruit juice and yolk of egg should be continued.

By the end of the first year from three to four cups of milk should be taken each day. Just because the baby has a birthday do not think that he can manage all kinds of food, but very gradually train his digestive apparatus to undertake new tasks. Instead of giving fruit juice alone, very thoroughly cook prunes or apples and rub them through a strainer. The juice and pulp can then be given to the amount of two or three tablespoons each day, preferably between the morning feedings. It is very important to thoroughly cook the fruits and to choose only those which are very mild in flavor.

Introducing Starches

Gruel may be added after the child is a year old. Cook oatmeal in a double boiler for four to six hours, so that every bit of the starch will be properly cooked. Rub it through a fine strainer in order to remove the coarse particles. Two or three months later give the baby a finer cereal, such as cream of wheat or grits without straining. This should have a very thorough cooking in the double boiler or fireless cooker, or you will have a cranky baby, owing to his being unable to digest uncooked starch. A little salt may be added if desired, but do not use sugar when giving it to the child because at this age he cannot digest ordinary sugar, and also for the reason that it is unnecessary. Two to three tablespoons of cereal each day will be sufficient for a child in early part of his second year.

Normally a baby owns some teeth by the time he is eighteen months old, so he should be trained to use them. This is not the signal for him to start eating beefsteak and pickles, but is the time to commence giving his jaws some exercise on a crust of stale bread or a piece of dry toast. The great value of the crust is that it teaches him to chew, which habit is necessary as he grows up. On no account let the baby have soft, fresh bread, as it cannot be properly chewed, is apt to make him choke and does not teach mastication. Some children cut their teeth earlier than others, so the time for giving the dry crust varies with the baby.

At a year and a half something new in the line of a green vegetable may be added to the diet. With cold pack canning this should present no difficulties to the woman on the farm with a garden at her disposal. Of course only those with a very mild flavor should be used, so choose spinach, green peas, asparagus tips, young beets and carrots, and then give them a very thorough cooking. Drain, press through a strainer and give from two to three teaspoons of the pulp each day. It may be taken by itself or in a soup made of milk thickened with a small amount of flour, if it is necessary to disguise the fact that something new is being given. Make sure that the soup is thoroughly cooked and that there are no lumps.

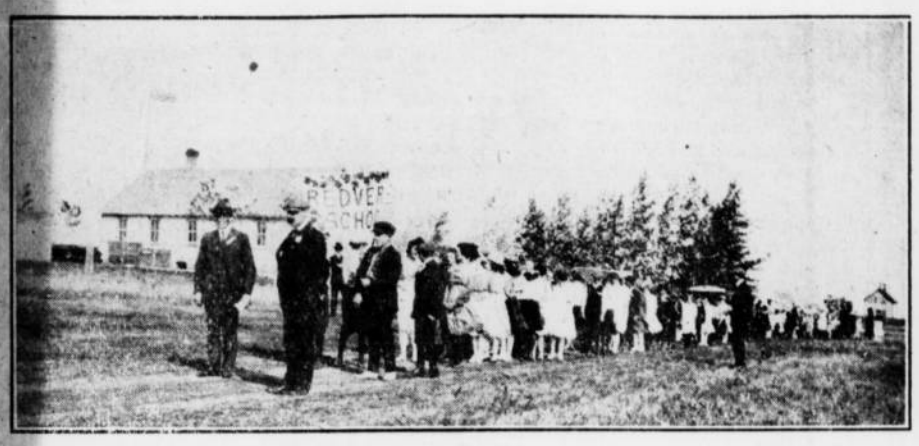
Do not try all the vegetables mentioned at one time, but gradually accustom the child to new foods. Spinach is a good thing to start with. If he makes a fuss, be patient and keep on trying, firmly insisting that he take a little each day. Remember that you are boss, and that you know what is good for him, while he does not. It is important to include vegetables in the diet, as they keep the body in good condition, they furnish valuable minerals and act as a preventative against constipation and disease.

Right foods build a happy child

You will notice that the child's diet has been very

gradually increased by definite stages. Milk alone is prescribed at first, followed by fruit juice, yolk of egg, thoroughly cooked cereals (first strained and then unstrained), fruit pulp, hard crusts and vegetable pulp. Milk is never ousted from its all-important position as the basis of nourishment, for there is nothing that can take its place. However, as the child grows older, it is necesary to supplement milk with a few other foods in order to provide for adequate development of the body.

Not only does an adult diet place a great strain upon a baby's digestive system, but it draws him away from milk which is intended by nature to be his main food material. After having tasted the highly flavored meals of grown-ups, he naturally finds plain milk most uninteresting.



School parade at Redvers school fair

School Fairs in Saskatchewan

The S.G.G.A. can Co-operate and Make for a Broader Training in Citizenship—Lottie M. Linfoot

PROGRESS in anything seems to be made by retaining the good in old methods and practices and broadening them out to include new ideas and ideals. Our present status of education seems to have been reached in this way, and we can trace at least one of our institutions—the modern school fair—to be the result of a custom of former times.

In the earlier days of Canada, particularly in the eastern provinces, it was customary to set aside one day a year when the whole district was invited to visit the school. The trustees, the minister, and other prominent people were asked to examine the classes in various subjects and to give prizes for efficiency in the various grades. This was looked upon as one of the greatest events of the year, and every girl and boy strove to make an excellent showing, while the parents were given an opportunity to personally learn what the teacher was doing, and how their own children ranked in their classes.

Like many other good old customs the public examination day has practically passed away, and in too many districts teachers come and go without ever having seen the members of her board of trustees or receiving a visit from any of the parents. Just whose fault this may be it is difficult to say, but most teachers would welcome a few visitors occasionally, and to know that some one is interested in her work. Children also are fired with ambition to make good when they can show mother and father what they are doing. Recognizing the need, therefore, of bringing the work before the public and failing to bring the parents to the school, the Department of Education has made it possible to bring the school to the parents by means of the school exhibition.

About three hundred of these exhibitions were held in the province of Saskatchewan during the past summer, in which some two thousand schools have participated. While the school fair was primarily instituted to exhibit the work done in the classroom, it has steadily grown until it now includes less formal work, such as sewing, cooking, manual training, and the exhibition of vegetables grown at home or at school, and poultry or stock raised by the boys and girls. That this work entails a good deal of hard work for the teachers, goes without saying, but most of these overworked people find reward in the words and feeling of appreciation expressed by the parents.

Judges are supplied by the Department of Education and at most exhibitions an opportunity is provided these officials to address the boys and girls, when constructive criticism of the work and suggestions for improvement are in order. Where there is an afternoon or an evening meeting the program generally consists of contests in elocution, singing, spelling and arithmetic, with addresses from the visiting judges and perhaps an illustrated lecture on some educational subject.

The secretary of the Junior Grain Growers was invited by the department to assist in the judging on a circuit in the southern part of the province during the month of September and this privilege was very much appreciated, in that it has opened the way to fuller co-operation with the school agriculture branch, in the work among the young people. At several points Boys' and Girls' Club fairs were held at the same time and this provided an excellent opportunity to learn just what was being accomplished through these organizations Agricultural activities are especially encouraged and it is felt that the S.G.G.A. can actively co-operate in enlarging the program to include a broader training in citizenship.

While there is undoubtedly room for improvement in the school exhibition, it seems to be filling a place of vital importance in the life of the rural school. As in all contests there is sometimes a danger of unfairness and competition for the sake of the prize, but parents and teachers can do a great deal to instil in the young minds the real purpose and aims of the institution by encouraging ribbon instead of money prizes and insisting that each article shown be the product of the exhibitor's own efforts throughout the whole year.

Beating Transportation Rates

On account of high ocean freight rates, Australian wool growers are promoting a campaign to have their wool clip scoured before shipping. The 1919 wool clip for instance, weighed 652,000,000 pounds, only about two-fifths of which was actual wool fibre, the rest being grease, dirt, and chemical salts. On the exported quantity of 620,000,000 pounds, they had to pay freight on 400,000,000 pounds of material for which they received no return. Had this been scoured at home they would have retained in the country approximately 5,000,000 pounds of valuable potash salts. The grease would have yielded another 60,000,000 pounds of lanolin, stearin, and elairarin, commercial fats with a relatively high value. If the Australians are successful in the organization of this activity at home, they will be able to say that they have done for the wool industry, what the American packers have done for pork production—utilized everything but the squeal.

Postmasters To Meet

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Postmasters' Association will he held in the Board of Trade Building, Winnipeg, on Tuesday evening, April 18, 1922, at eight o'clock.

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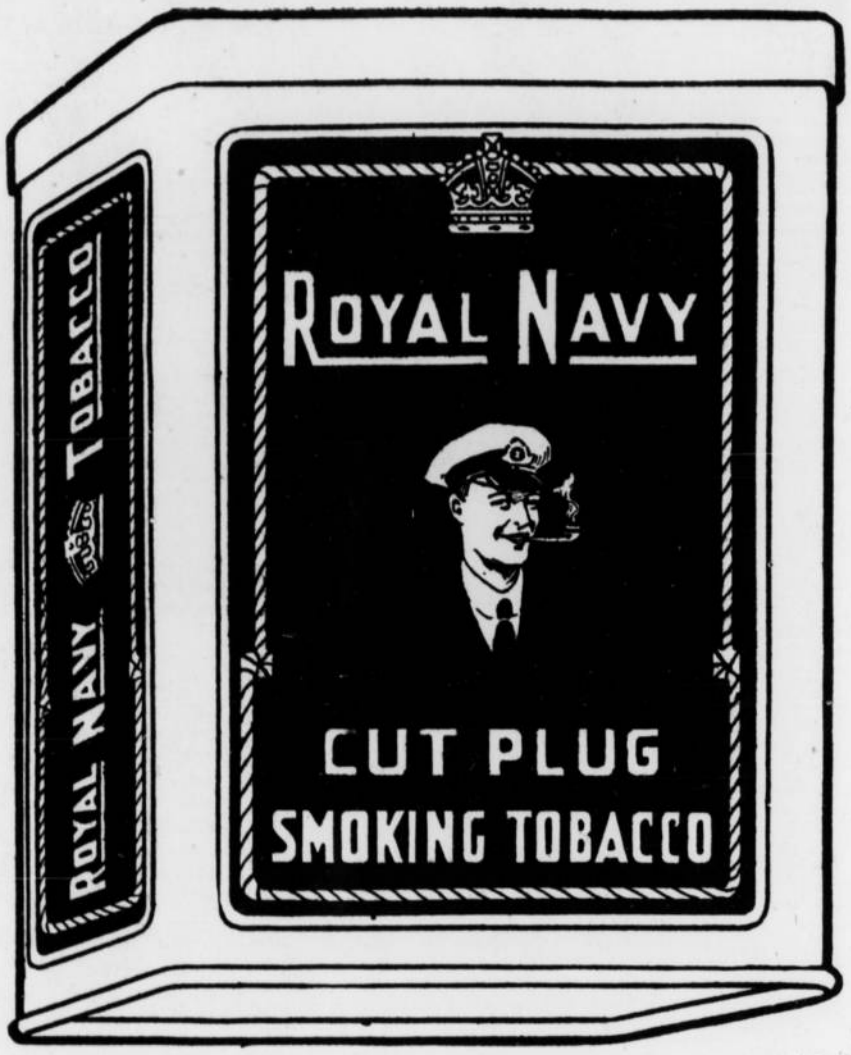

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The "Come-Back"

Continued from Page 7

tainty that he could stay the four rounds were redoubled; came belief that he might even beat this badly-trained-appearing man.

When the gong rang announcing time, Billy stepped on to the stage and through the roped off ring in its centre in high spirits. But with the glare of the big gasoline lamps overhead upon him, and before this crowded stuffy little house filled with people he mostly knew, he felt suddenly weak at the knees. He gazed vacantly, almost foolishly around him; felt oddly out of place. The voice of Handi, however, recalled him, and he stepped to the centre of the stage, where Handi, in his capacity of referee, introduced Billy to the crowded house. Then Handi assisted him to don the gloves, following which Billy crossed to his corner to find the "greatest trombone player in the world" had appeared to act as his second. A minute later, Canby, accompanied by the ventriloquist as second, stepped through the ropes, and Handi, in turn introduced the champion, adding with considerable ostentation that fifty dollars would be paid to the young gentleman on the stage should he be able to stand up four rounds against the so far invincible champion of the middle west.

Billy had regained his composure by this time; but already, with only half a dozen steps taken in the ring, he felt oddly uncertain upon his feet, as though he were walking upon a greased floor. His leather soled ring shoes seemed to have no hold upon the canvas square which a few minutes before he had seen the men of the company stretch and rope off. Yet it troubled him only momentarily, and he banished it by attributing the feeling to the strangeness and newness of his position, and assured himself it would pass once he got into action.

Again Handi's voice called. In answer the two fighters stepped to the centre of the ring and faced each other. And Billy, though he had never before faced a man in public, was now perfectly cool and self possessed. Lightly the men's gloves touched, then Billy moved away, sparring cautiously; and, now as he moved, came again the knowledge of the unsureness of his footing. Perhaps a moment they encircled around each other, then Canby, whose style was that of the crouching school of fighters, leaped in close, feinting with right for the heart, following almost instantly with a left drive for the jaw. Billy's trained mind flashed lightening word to hands and feet, but instead of stepping lightly away, his feet slipped awkwardly sideways. His legs sprawled wide apart, like an amateur skater first time on ice, and, thus thrown out of balance, his body lost poise, the arms flung wide. Like a squall-swept ship, floundering in the trough of mighty sea, Billy lurched straight into the coming blow. Something hard hammered upon his jaw. Then the lights and the sounds about drifted away. He went down heavily; falling as drops a frozen timber.

When he opened his eyes again, he looked upon the queerly cluttered dressing room that was heavy with tobacco smoke. Handi and the champion of the middle west stood looking at him contemptuously. The leer in the eyes of Canby brought suddenly flaming anger to the heart of the reclining boy. He went to leap to his feet, but the attempted bound died almost as it began. His head felt strangely heavy, and, as he went to open his mouth, a dull excruciating pain came from his jaw.

Slowly he got to his feet, the flaming anger gone out with this realization of his unsteadiness. Came the bitterness of defeat. And he had been so ignominiously put out! The fight had not gone a minute; and he had dreamed of some day being a champion in his class.

Tumultuously these thoughts surged through his aching head, and mingling with them came sullen wonder. It did not seem possible that any man, no matter how clever, could have laid him low in such short order. He had stood up under the pounding of Patsy so many times. And Patsy had been a great fighter in his day!

Suddenly a horrible, terrible suspicion came. Had Patsy lied? Perhaps,

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The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO 145

after all, the old man was in his second childhood, the training he had given was not good?

But these base suspicions fled almost as they were born. No, no, that could not be, Billy argued loyally. Without a word he slowly donned his clothes, passed out to the street.

As he hurried to his boarding house, conviction came that he was an inexperienced young fool. He had been so sure of staying those four rounds; had even believed that he might put the champion out! These thoughts, recurring now, momentarily increased the bitterness of defeat. Then the bouyancy of youth, the ability of quick re-adjustment so common to the young, asserted itself, softening the blow till, as he neared the house, he began to make excuses.

It must have been the newness, the strangeness of the ring that had counted against him, he told himself. What was it people called it? — oh, yes—stage fright. He remembered now having read the expression often. Still, it seemed funny that it could affect him so much as to make his feet slip from under him. Presently, when he was almost home, he became convinced this had not been the reason. With this came desire to relate to Patsy the story of the night's happenings, to hear the old battler's opinion

It was still early. He could cover the ten miles home in two hours without hurting himself. He remembered with thankfulness that Patsy's room was located on the ground floor, and on the opposite side of the house from the upstairs one occupied by his parents, thus making it possible to go to Patsy without awakening them.

Reaching his room in the boarding house, Billy discarded his overcoat, changed ring shoes for a pair of rubber soled running ones. Then, weighted only by trousers and sweater, he took the road.

Two hours later, panting a little and soaking wet, he saw the house come into view, and noted with surprise that a light burned in the kitchen, an unusual thing, for the household usually retired by ten, and it was now some time after eleven.

At the gate entrance, a hundred yards from the door, old Rover suddenly rose up from the shadow of the fence, barking sonorously threatening. This died to whining ecstacy at the boy's low voiced command. Passing along the side of the house, Billy slipped underneath the kitchen window, drew himself cautiously up and peered in.

Only Patsy was within. Deep sunk in the old rocker before the stove, feet on the damper, pipe in mouth, he sat engrossed in the pink sporting pages of a New York Sunday paper, his one and only luxury.

Billy tapped lightly upon the window; too lightly, for the old man under the spell of the sporting editor's words did not hear. Again Billy tapped. This time with a loudness that frightened him lest he wake the rest of the household. Patsy looked up startled, turning a sharply suspicious face to the window. The look changed to one of blank amazement at sight of Billy. Rising he crossed the room hurriedly and threw open the door. "What's the matter?" His voice was unwontedly loud from anxiety.

"Ssh," Billy said warningly, "I don't want the folks to know."

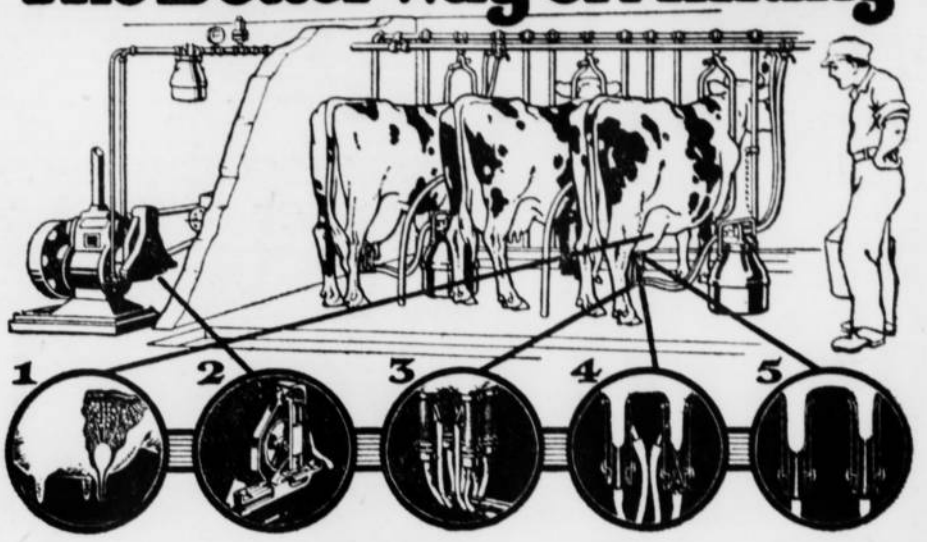
"Oh, that's allright," Patsy's voice became more natural, "they're over to a big party at Brown's, maybe won't be home for a couple of hours yet. But what on earth's the matter?"

Billy stepped inside, and in an instant the old fighter noted the slight heaving of the boy's chest and the quick drying sweat upon his face. "Here, you get them clothes off quick," he said, that part of him which was trainer of men for the moment driving into the background the fear and curiosity aroused by Billy's late arrival.

Mechanically Billy obeyed, stripping off his sweat soaked clothes. Momentarily disappearing, Patsy returned with a coarse turkish towel, and with loving care began rubbing down his protege. As he did so, Billy, from the bottom of sorest of hearts, poured out the tale of the night's happenings.

Queerly chagrined at first, but strangely silent and with features wrinkling as the story proceeded to

The Better Way of Milking



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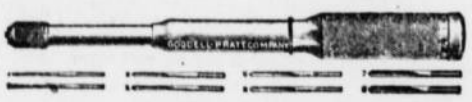

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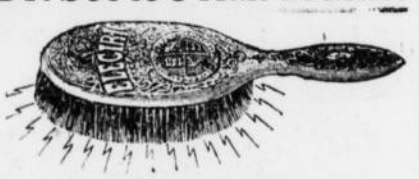

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where Billy told of his unsureness of foot, Patsy listened. When the narrator had gasped out the last word, the old man drew him close, held him one brief moment in loving grasp. "Well, well." There was humorous raillery in his voice.

Billy noted it and looked up wonderingly, little puzzled lines of anger creeping into his face. With loving roughness the old man pushed him away. "Get into your clothes," he remarked, face still wrinkled with suppressed laughter.

Suddenly Billy obeyed. As he did so, again crept into his mind the suspicion that perhaps, after all, that quick-come thought of a few hours ago had been correct—perhaps Patsy was a four-flusher.

"And," Patsy went on, after a minute, "I'll bet ye been thinkin' old Patsy wasn't on the square; had been hot airin' ye all these years." He eyed the boy quizzically. "Now haven't you?" he questioned as Billy was about to vigorously shake his head.

"Well. . ." In Billy's tone was admission, question, wonder.

Again Patsy moved as if to give the boy a bear hug, but evidently thinking better of it, he walked back to his chair and facing it around, dropped into its soft, roomy depths. "Pull up a chair."

Billy complied. And with Billy facing him, he went on almost as talking to himself: "Ay, it was a damned shame, it was. An' ye poor kid without a word of warning! Shure an' it's an' old fool I've been all these years. But then, why, who'd a thot it away out here in the jungles." Patsy's voice sank lower to a reminiscent whisper: "I taught ye to fight, I did, but I niver thought of tellin' ye of the dirty, tricky side of the ring. Shu, what trainin' I did give ye was for the good of yer body an' the good of my soul—ay, ye've been the savin' of an old man from gettin' saft an' lettin' go of mysilf, an' a sinkin' into a blitherin' old age, ye have! But now that this has happened, I don't mind a tellin' ye, I was not a bit strong fer havin' ye break into no ring. There's better things ahead fer ye. But it was just an old man's fancy, an old fool fighter's love to see someone else growin' up strong an' fast like I'd been once myself, an' without any thot of ye ever really fightin' that led me to start a trainin' ye. 'It'll do him no harum, maybe even come handy in a tight corner some day,' I says to myself that night ye put it up to me. If it hadn't bin fer that, shure I'd a told ye of the other side long ago.'

Dazedly Billy had listened to Patsy's words, to him almost wholly incoherent. Now he said sharply: "Say, what are talking about?" Then without awaiting answer, he went on to reply to the suggestion he had sensed in Patsy's words: "It was all on the square, I guess I'd have known if anything crooked was pulled off!" It was the pride of youth that spoke, the hatred to admit of being made small of.

"Oh, ye would, would ye!" Age and experience gave back the words, but good naturedly. "Ye'll be tellin' me my business will ye; me that was 'nearly champ?" There was a faint hint of offended dignity in the old man's last words.

"Aw, now, Patsy, I didn't mean it!" This contritely, then hopefully, "Then, they did do me up, did they?"

"Ay, ye was done up." The old man nodded sadly; then, regretfully: "What a pity the rat's gone, for I'll bet my life ye could best him—ye've got class me boy—class!"

At the words, Billy leaped up, eyes burning with eager fiercely vindictive light. "But he's not gone—it isn't too late—he's going to be there all week, and, I'm going back tomorrow night and beat him at his own game, and you're going to be in my corner and see me do it!"

An answering gleam flashed in Patsy's eyes at this information. He got to his feet, grasping the boy's shoulders pridefully. "Shure, an' I will."

"Allright," Billy replied, "be in town to-morrow night. I'll meet you about eight o'clock at my boarding house, then we'll go together, I have to be at the stage door by eight-thirty. Now I got to git, or the folks'll sure

catch me! In the excitement of the monment, Billy's curiosity as to the unfair means of his defeat had slipped to the background. Now, however, with the door open, and just as he went to step out into the night, remembrance came. "Say," he questioned, half turning, "how did they do me?"

Patsy shook his head: "I'll not be tellin' ye till after the fight. Shure, it's not the coolest of heads ye have at any time; an' if I told ye now, nothin' short of killin' him would satisfy ye. "Ye'll be fierce enough as it is when you step into the ring tomorrow night without that. An' ye know, too much anger's not good fer a fighter—so, after the fight, I'll tell ye. In the meantime, all ye got to know is to wear them rubber soled runnin' shoes ye got on to-morrow night instead of the leather ones ye had before. They look purty much alike, so them slickers'll never notice, which is the main thing."

Billy was about to press for an explanation, but the sound of approaching wheels once more reminding him of the parental danger, he thought better of it, and slipped off into the night.

III

"Well, come back for some more, have you?" Canby said, amusement in his voice.

"Yes," Billy replied quietly.

With Patsy following he had just entered the dressing room. "I brought my own handler along for good luck; I guess you don't mind?" Billy added, as he peeled off a light rain coat, revealing beneath fighting togs already donned.

Hesitating the briefest moment, Canby eyed Patsy; but from his cursory glance seeing only the ordinary hick, he responded good naturedly: "Not at all; you think it will help your chances?"

Billy made no reply and Canby sauntered out to superintend the canvas stretching and roping off the ring, and Billy breathed a sigh of relief that his change of shoes had passed unnoticed.

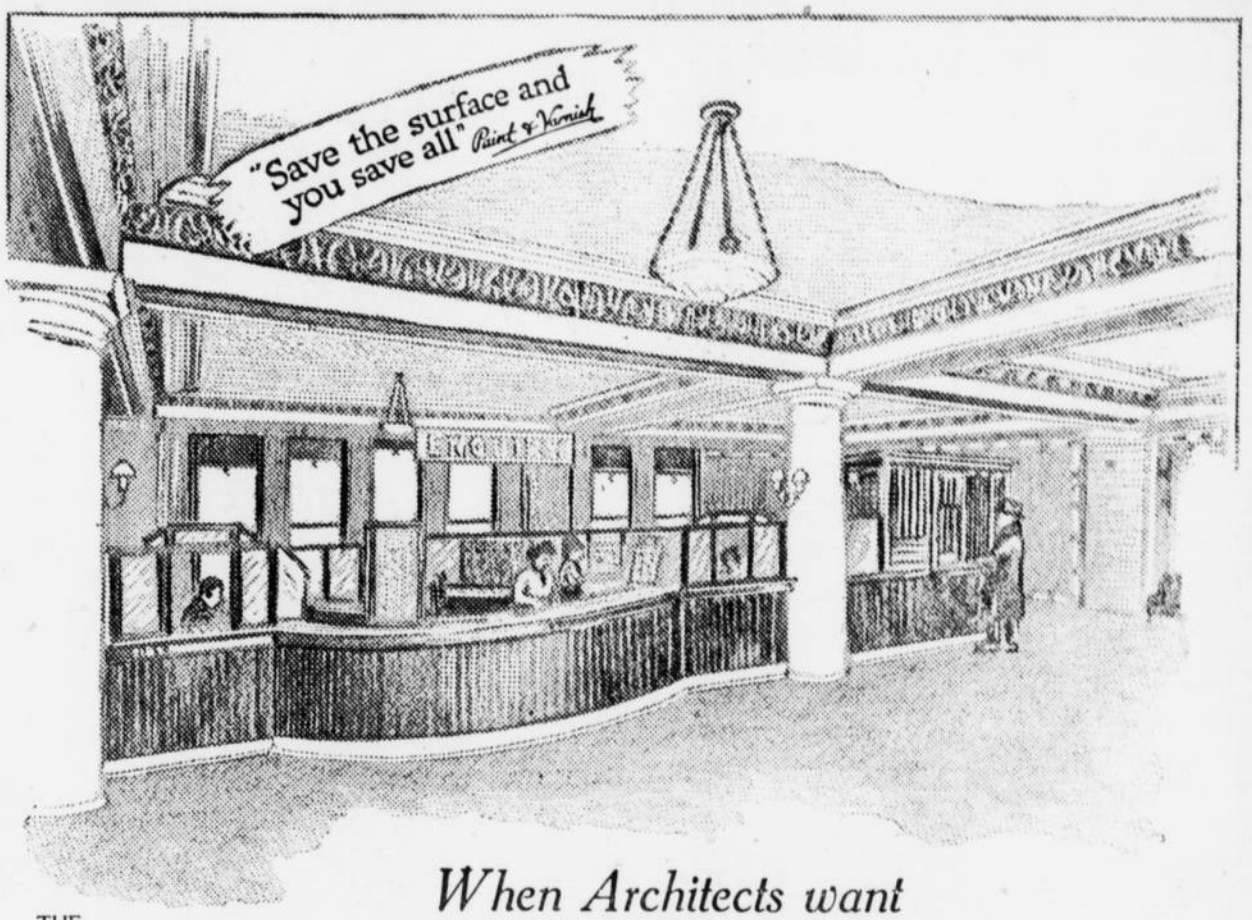
Presently, for the second time, Billy was announced by Handi as the fighter of the evening, and the crowd laughed. This fanned higher the flame of hate already burning fiercely in the boy. He gritted his teeth, slipped wordless to his corner.

The referee called time. The fight was on. Hardly had their hands parted from first meeting clasp than Canby rushed as he had the night before. Sidestepping Billy sent a clean right to the jaw, which Canby, surprised, blocked just in time. Again the champion rushed; this time more carefully, stopping two lightening blows. And now made aware by his opponent's sureness of foot that something was wrong, that the boy was wise and danger lurked in his slim young frame, Canby sparred cautiously; kept away, fought on the defensive, used the knowledge of many ring battles to ascertain the other's strength.

Heart hot with the memory of the previous night, Billy took the aggressive joyously. He danced in, volleying blows, then leapt away. All springs and steel, cooly furious, he moved a perfect fighting machine with the precision of an automaton suddenly endowed with masterful life.

As the seconds flew, the smile faded from the champion's face. Wonder crept in before the round was half done. Forcing the fighting Billy drove Canby into his own corner. For a minute they faced each other squarely, inches only dividing them and battled toe to toe, almost without a move of foot, a give and take of bludgeon blows. Only the swat of gloves filled the now silent theatre. The audience, half risen, forgot for briefest time to breathe—This was fighting! and their hearts leapt in response.

Out of the moil of flashing arms Billy suddenly flashed home a blow. Straight, true, it lashed brutally heavy to its jaw goal. Canby's head snapped forward, then back; his eyes rolled sick. And Billy—inexperienced Billy—seeing the sway of body, the dazed eyes that told how great had been the hurt inflicted, dropped his arms, took a step back, stood waiting the fall. But Canby was not done. Desperately groggy, he still saw, through the mist of reeling senses, a chance. A clinch



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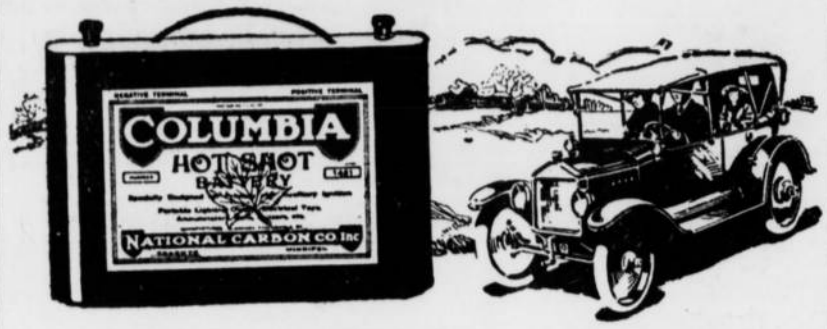

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to the bell, which must soon come now, would save him—in those dropped arms, he saw that chance, flung himself forward, wrapping his arms around his opponent's body, pinioning the mauling fists.

Vainly Billy struggled; but was unfree when the bell rang.

Back in his corner, Patsy waxed voluminously wrathy as he worked upon his pet. "Lordy! Lordy! it should be all over by now," he growled. "Why ye hed him tetterin', woozy and wingin' to sleep. Another little tap—" he stopped abruptly, seeing the hurt light grow in the others eyes. Quickly changing his tack, he went on: "But, never mind, shure I did the same thing my first fight. I'm sure proud of ye just the same. Boy! boy! ye can shure step. Now after him; don't give him a minute's peace. Don't let him go another round," he concluded, as Billy stepped out.

And fear was in the heart of the champion as he went on for the second round. His was a small soul, brave only with stacked cards of the fight game his, and painless, quick victory assured. Condition bad, the gruelling of the first round, coupled with that last almost deciding blow, had sent oozing what little courage was his. No longer he thought of knocking out this man; desired only to save himself as much as possible from hands that he now recognized far better than his own. Canby was thoroughly cowed; so cowed that even the thought of the loss of the fifty dollars—truly an important sum to this "barnstorming" company—had no affect.

So around the ring he circled, ducking, sidestepping, using every artifice of long ring experience to save himself. But Billy came on; fiercely, tirelessly he moved. With every receding, dodging step his adversary took, the blood lust leaped higher within him. Billy was primal now. A strange madness thrilled, an atavistic hunger, kin to that of the wolf pack on flanks of wearying moose, flooded his being, cried out for the kill.

Once again he forced his quarry to a corner in the ropes. Under a shower of blows Canby's guard went down. Once, twice, Billy's fists leaped upon the frightened face. "Gawd!" Canby gasped through mashed, blood-drenched lips. Reeling, arms upthrust pitifully weak, he strove to fend off those inexorable driving arms.

Screaming wildly the crowd were on their feet. The madness of those flaying arms was now a part of them. Some gasped incoherent words of praise; others, hoarse mutterings, throaty beast growlings born from blood lusting age of the misty past. They were no longer villagers, quiet, sedate, of slow placid mein, but cavemen thrilling to the fury of human combat.

Through the painful dusk that reeled about him, Canby made one last desperate effort to last the round. Crouching, he threw himself to a clinch, but managed to pinion only Billy's right arm. Beating mercilessly with the free one, Billy pounded down a shower of kidney blows, while they swayed in tiny circle in the centre of the ring. Then, desisting, he sought to drive his fist home to Canby's face; but it lay tight against his neck, far over his shoulder, and Canby hung on with the tenacity of despair.

Seconds passed, and still Canby clung. And Handi, hoping his man might still come back and knock out his man, if he could only last the round, made no move to break the clinch. Fifty dollars was a stake to be saved at all cost!

Raging, Patsy roared thunderous protests; the crowd grasped the unfairness, and added their voices to the cry

Then, unexpectedly, Billy felt a loosening of the champion's hold—Canby's flabby, long unexercised muscles refused longer to maintain that tight hold necessary, and slowly his arms let go.

With swiftness of lynx paw, Billy's free hand pushed vigorously on the other's shoulder, sending Canby reeling back and half turning. Simultaneously with the breaking clear, the boy, pivotting, shot clean left, catching the half turned man fair and true on vital point of the jaw, a smashing, terrific blow, deadly and lightening quick in its effectiveness.

An inert heap, Canby went to the

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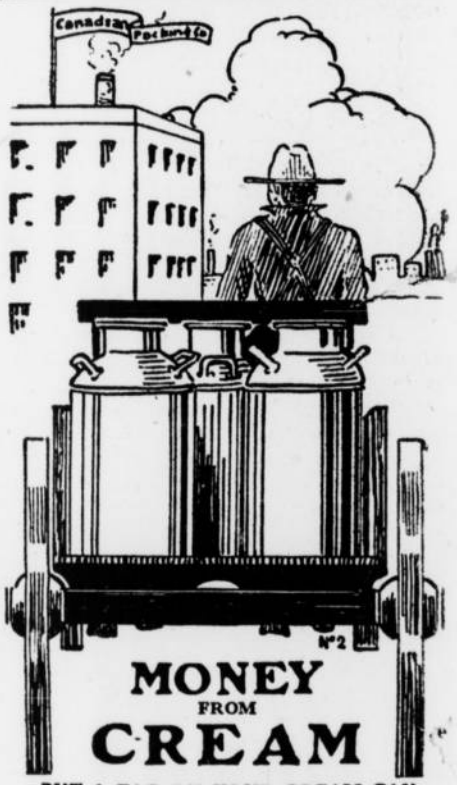

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floor, and lay very still. Handi, his mouth dropping open, stood staring, pop-eyed, white and shaken. No words came from his lips, till, with brutal hand, old Patsy reached him and swung him to the side of the fallen man. "Count, damn you, count!" he snarled.

When "ten" had come from Handi's pallid lips, Patsy turned away to Billy. "I did her! I did her!" the boy was gasping in ungrammatical exultation, his voice low, queerly fibrous with joy.

"Ye bet ye!" Patsy exulted back, "an' now fer that fifty bucks!"

When they had collected this from the scowling, reluctant Handi, and escaped from the last of an admiring crowd, and were alone on the street once more, Billy asked eagerly: "Well, Patsy, I sure am puzzled—how did I come to lose out so easy last night?"

"Paraffine, me boy, paraffine."

"Paraffine ! — paraffine what ? " Billy's eyes were big and round and queerly wondering.

"Paraffine wax" Patsy answered, and, catching a dawning gleam of comprehension in Billy's face, he went on: "Why, they pulled that off when I was a kid fighter, thirty-five years ago. But it's has-beens like Canby, travellin' with shows an' makin' them fifty dollar offers to all comers, that mostly uses it. You saw the canvas floor stretched, didn't ye?"

Billy nodded.

"It looked allright?"

"Yes."

"But it was't. You see, they kept it waxed. Every day or so they cut up wax and rubbed it in good till that canvas was as smooth and slippery as a dancing floor; but, by the time of the fight you couldn't detect it. Then up you come with yer leather soled ring shoes, an' slide around like a boob on skates fer the first time."

"And the other fellow wears rubber soled shoes all the time," Billy exclaimed.

"Of course. Of course. Why the first time ye hadn't a chance."

"Well, it's all over now, and I did him for it, and did him good." There was a thrill of wonderful pride in the boy's tone.

"Ay! that ye did." Patsy answered back, and his voice was as warm and joyous and proud as that of his youthful pupil.

The Grain Growers' Guide Summer Book of Fashions

For the convenience of the readers who enjoy making their own clothes, and are now ready to start on some summer frocks, we are publishing a summer issue of our Fashion Magazine. This book contains approximately 400 styles for summer, some for grown-ups and some for children, and in addition several pages of embroidery designs and seven more advanced lessons in dressmaking. Order your copy today. Just write your name and address on any piece of paper and send it with ten cents in stamps or coin (if coin wrap carefully) to the Fashion Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Practical Turkey Raising

Continued from Page 14

Ginger is very good for them and the Epsom salts in the drinking water or milk is very good.

I watch for the first symptoms of roup. If I see a bubbly substance in the eyes, looking like saliva, I get my medicine box and swab the nostrils and eyes well with a piece of wadding and creosole, one teaspoonful to a quart of water. After drying the head I rub well around the eyes and in the nostrils a generous piece of carbolated vaseline which usually checks the disease from going any further. A very close watch is necessary to keep tab on roup.

Probably the most critical time of a poult's life is when it is from six weeks to two months old. Then it has to furnish feathers and build up a larger body which is a great drain on the young bird. Blood meal, where meat is not available, will help. One teaspoonful mixed with their feed does for every ten poults. Flaxseed is also very good and gives them a fine, glossy plumage. One tablespoonful once a week in their feed will be enough, but after they get their first coat of feathers they get quite hardy provided they have had good range. Grit and shell should be available at all times. All vessels used for drinking water should be clean and a constant supply of water or milk should be supplied, or they will drink at any filthy hole and run the risk of disease.

Some people have been alarmed because their yearling hens have developed beards like the toms. There is nothing to be alarmed about for these birds are extremely vigorous and long lived and have only reverted to the wild stock. I have had two for years and money could not buy them.

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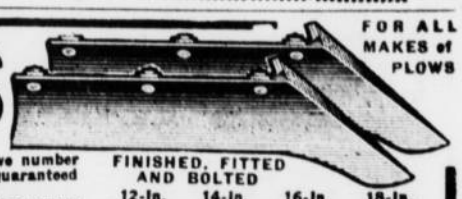

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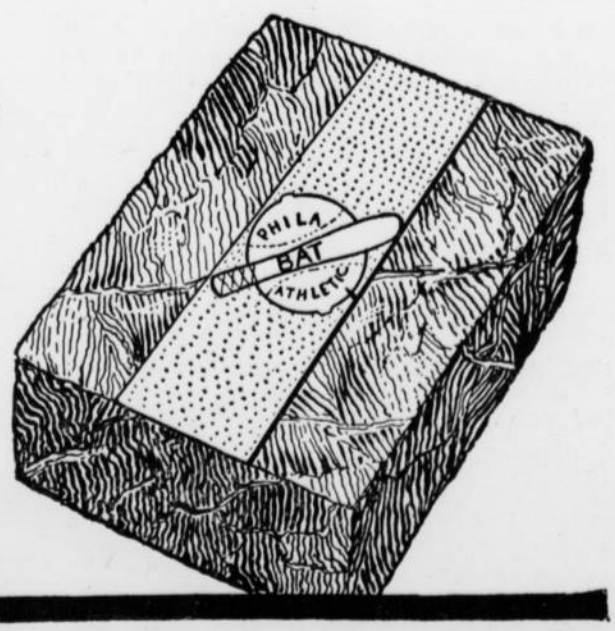
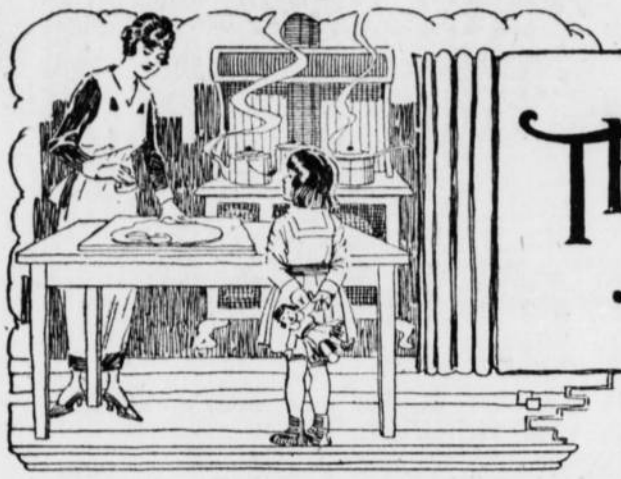
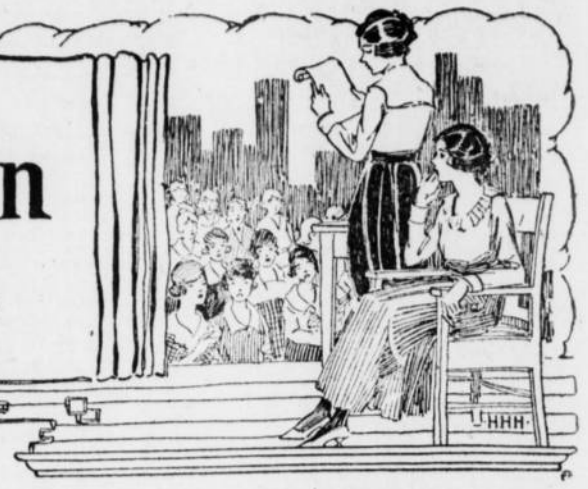




The Countrywoman

·Editorial Comment·



Pan-American Conference Two important gatherings of women will take place at Baltimore, Maryland, during the month of April. One is the third annual convention of the National League of Women Voters, April 24 to 29, at which the League will celebrate the passage of the Shepperd-Towner Maternity Bill, and also lay plans for the next drive for the Curtis bill which aims at the conferring of independent citizenship upon married women.

The other important meeting is of international interest. It is the first Pan-American conference of women, and it is designed to assist in bringing about more friendly relations between the women of the Americas. The conference is under the auspices of the United Women Voters, and the United States government is co-operating with the women in arranging the conference, and through the state department has sent out invitations to other governments to send delegates. The conference will run from the 20th to the 29th of April. There will be a number of very prominent speakers, among whom are: Lady Astor, the first woman to be elected to the British House of Commons; Maude Royden, the famous woman preacher of London. Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, and Secretary Hughes, will speak at a mass meeting of the women, and the subject of this meeting is to be: What the Women of the Americas can do to Promote Friendly Relations.

The subjects on the agenda for discussion are subjects which have been of particular interest to women's organizations the world over. They are Education, Child Welfare, Women in Industry, Civic Status of Women.

Women representatives are expected from Canada, the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hati, Central and South American countries. Canada's representatives have not all been chosen. Miss Agnes McPhail has been given a special invitation, and has stated that it is her intention to attend. According to the news dispatches Dr. Grace Ritchie England, a well known physician in Montreal, and prominent in the National Council of Women, has been appointed as the representative of the Canadian government. Women's organizations will in all likelihood send quite a number of women. Already Dr. Stowe Gullen, of Toronto, and Mrs. Atherton Smith, of St. Johns, have been appointed as representatives of the National Council of Women.

The conference is the first of its kind, and ought to go far towards bringing about a better feeling among the women of the American countries. The very fact that these women meet each other and come to understand the problems facing the various countries will tend to break down misunderstanding and set up in its place a friendly spirit of helpfulness.

Women on Immigration Just recently the Canadian Council of Women on Immigration, held its third meeting in Ottawa. All of the provinces were represented except Alberta and New Brunswick. Western Canada had particularly strong representation in women who are well acquainted with the practical carrying out of immigration policies. Mrs. J. McNaughton went as representative of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; Mrs. J. S. Robson from the Federated Women's Institutes, Dr. Ellen Douglas, Mrs. Dredge Jones and Mrs. Ralph Smith, as representatives of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia provincial governments, respectively.

It developed during the course of the conference that the government had plans of disbanding the Council as an advisory body, and in the future having a council composed of both men and women appointed by the various provincial governments. So far these provincial councils have not been appointed, and the Canadian Council of Women on Immigration still remains in existence. Returning delegates spoke very highly of Miss M. V. Burnham, the newly appointed supervisor of the women's division of immigration and colonization.

The government is still so new to the work of its departments that there was a lack of definiteness as to the statement of its future policy, but Hon. Charles Stewart received an expression of appreciation from the Council when he made a statement to the effect that a large immigration was considered impossible at the present time in view of the unemployment existing in Canada, and that in the future the quality rather than the quantity of immigration would be the first consideration.

Most important of all were the recommendations that grew out of the deliberations of the Council. They represent the final decisions growing out of the discussions and will be a valuable aid in working out practical details of immigration policy for the future.

One recommendation asked that "the government should make further efforts to familiarize intending immigrants with the actual conditions in Canada, and with the rules and regulations restricting admission at the ports, and that as far as possible every immigrant should undergo a medical and mental examination before embarkation, and that a medical advisor with psychiatric training be retained on the staff of the London office." This, after all, is a safeguard that those who have Canada's future welfare will heartily endorse.

A recommendation asking that "in view of the need of continued restrictive and selective immigration policy the department should not delegate to any non-governmental body its rights to selection and admission for the purpose of inducing immigration." This recommendation came after a full session of discussion on immigration under various auspices such as the Salvation Army, the Barnardo home and some of the Jewish orphanages. It was felt that if Canada was to have only the best class of immigrant that the government should have the final saying of who was to enter.

The Council also asked that "accurate and authoritative information for use in Great Britain be collected by the provincial governments, which should make a survey of the employment for women, particularly as regards the nursing and teaching professions and business occupations."

SATURDAY NIGHT

Placing the little hats all in a row,
Ready for church on the morrow, you know;
Washing wee faces and little black fists,
Getting them ready and fit to be kissed;
Putting them into clean garments and white—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying out holes in the little worn hose,
Laying by shoes that are worn through the toes,
Looking o'er garments so faded and thin—
Who but a mother knows where to begin?
Changing a button to make it look right—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling her little ones all round her chair,
Hearing them lisp forth their evening prayer,
Telling them stories of Jesus of old,
Who loved to gather the lambs to His fold;
Watching, they listen with weary delight—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep,
After the little ones all are asleep;
Anxious to know if the children are warm,
Tucking the blanket round each little form;
Kissing each little face rosy and bright—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed,
Lowly and meekly she bows down her head,
Praying as only a mother can pray,
"God guide and keep them from going astray."

Voting Certificates One of the most irritating details in the working out of the Dominion Election Act during the last federal election was the necessity for a great number of women to go before a judge and secure voting certificates. Those who had to secure the certificates were women who had become naturalized through marriage with the exception of (1) women who had voted in the 1917 election, (2) women who had become naturalized as children, and (3) women born on the continent of North America. In the West where women had to travel many miles in order to reach the judge this was in many cases a very considerable hardship.

The whole matter was confused by the special provision which freed the women who had been born on the continent of North America, from having to secure voting certificates. The effect of this was that a woman from Mexico, the West India Islands, or the United States, was put in a different position than, say, women from Norway, Sweden, Denmark or France.

W. D. Euler, a private member of the government, on March 29, introduced a resolution into the House of Commons, asking that this sub-section two, of Section 29, of the Election Act be struck out. The resolution drew forth quite a spirited debate. Government and Progressive speakers favored the resolution. Conservative speakers defended the action of the late government in putting in this clause, on the grounds that it had been necessary in the time of war, and that it was the only test required of a woman who had become naturalized by marriage.

This subject is not new to farm women's organizations. The provincial conventions during the last year have asked that the provision asking for the voting certificate be eliminated. The meeting of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held on February 27, reiterated this demand.

After about three hours of discussion the resolution was passed. The next step will be the introduction of a bill to amend the Act.

Why Not a Local History? In many communities there are still living today, men and women who tell interesting tales of early pioneer days—when railways were many miles distant, neighbors scarce, and when hardship and inconvenience where an accepted part of the excitement of living. Stories can be told of the giving of many of the names of villages, roads and districts because of peculiar characteristics either of the people or natural geographic features. These are tales which the tellers never weary of telling and which have an adventure-land tone to the young people of today.

We fail to realize that in a great many instances these oddly interesting bits of local history will be forgotten in the course of years when old pioneers pass away. The facts then depending on verbal repetition will become indistinct, uncertain and even incorrect in detail. And with the loss of many of these stories much of the romantic history of Western Canada will be forgotten.

Why not have a local history of the community? It is a project which could well be sponsored by farm women's clubs. The school teacher and the children should be brought into the plan. They will be valuable aids in the writing of the history and the work will be an education to them. Research and persistent care will be needed in the collection of the material to make sure of accuracy.

Such a history well prepared and carefully preserved will be an interesting and valuable document for any community.

* * *

The Quebec legislature adjourned without considering the bill introduced by H. Miles which provided for the extension of the provincial franchise to women.

* * *

The Capetown assembly rejected a bill to give votes to women by a vote of 55 to 51.

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Hide and Fur Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG MAN.

Moose Jaw Saskatoon Edmonton

A Dandy Flashlight *FREE*

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

Now is your chance to get a Dandy Flashlight with guaranteed bulb and battery. Think of it! All you have to do is to send your name and address. We will forward thirty packets of our fast-selling garden seeds which boys and girls are selling like hot cakes. You can sell them easily in one day after school in your own neighborhood. The price is only 10 cents a packet, and people are glad to buy five or ten packets at this low price. Don't wait. Send for the seeds now. WE TRUST YOU. BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. M.F., TORONTO.

A Hat Talk

Continued from Page 11

seams at sides and three-quarters inch at head-size.

Make the crown similar to the four-piece crown but divide it into six sections instead of four, the base of each section being the same size as the base of the brim sections.

To make up the brim, join six sections along the side seams to form the upper brim and the other six sections to form the lower brim. Then join the upper and lower brim together, and seam on the inside. Press, and stitch upper and lower pieces of the brim together at each seam, the stitchings being about one-half inch apart. Also stitch one-quarter inch from edge around outer edge of hat. See Fig. 4. Taffeta hats are very pretty if these stitchings are hemstitched, or if a darning stitch is made up either side of the seam in colored rope silk or fine wool. In between these stitchings, at head-size, slip a piece of ribbon wire. Ribbon wire is a cotton ribbon about three-eighths inch wide with a fine wire woven through the centre and a wire on each edge, which may be purchased at almost any dry goods store.

Make up the crown just as directed for a four-piece crown, join the brim with the sections matching and finish with a bias fold of the material around the base of the crown or use ribbon trimming.

I would like to tell you about one other little hat which is very becoming to an older person as well as the young girl. It is one with a rolling brim, turning up on the left side and out straight on the right. For a young girl the hat may have a wider brim and more flare. To make this hat, cut a piece of crinoline or book muslin on the true bias about nine inches wide. Fold it in half lengthwise, and join the ends of the strip together forming a circle. Stretch the folded edge which will form the outer edge of the brim, as much as possible by pulling, and sew No. 6 brace wire on the edge. Now make a band of buckram or belting to fit the head, and sew the brim to the band, putting in the fullness in pleats. Pin the pleats in place and try the hat on. If the shape does not suit you, mould the outer edge by pulling and stretching and re-arranging the pleats at the head-size until the brim suits you. A hat turned up at the left side and rolling gradually out at the right side is good. Cut a bias strip of material and cover the crinoline shape, arranging fullness in pleats.

The sectional crown may be used for this shape or a large oval piece of material may be cut about 10 inches to 12 inches or larger. This crown is draped on to the band of the hat, using either pleats or gathers to hold in the fullness. A narrow bias fold or a ribbon will make a neat finish for the base of the crown.

Ideas for making and trimming these hats are inexhaustible. A fertile brain can produce many brilliant suggestions, so when you have a spare hour, get out that yard of cotton, the scissors, pins and needle and make a hat.

The Age of Speed

Everything is done on a speed basis these days. The all-absorbing question is—how quickly can it be done? In travel it's speed. In freight transportation it's speed. In transacting business it's speed. In farming it's speed. It's a race to see who can turn out an automobile the quickest. It's a race to see which boat can cross the ocean the fastest. Even in printing they rush to see who can turn out their paper in the shortest time. Now it has gone a step further and even the advertising has got to be quick. But then Guide advertising always has been quick to get results, just see what Mr. A. K. Stratton, Stonewall, Man., says:

"Recently I advertised a pen of White Leghorn hens in your paper, in two issues. The second issue was unnecessary, the chickens were ordered the day before the second issue went to press, by a man in Saskatchewan, the quickest service I have had from Guide Ads."

Always Delicious
Always Refreshing
"SALADA"
TEA

Sold in sealed aluminum packets only
Never in Bulk.
BLACK-GREEN-MIXED H287

Teach Your Children the Value of Money

Open Savings Accounts for each one of your children. Insist upon regular deposits from pocket money. Thrift will gradually become a strong trait in each child's character.

There is a branch of this Bank near you and a Savings Department in every Branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

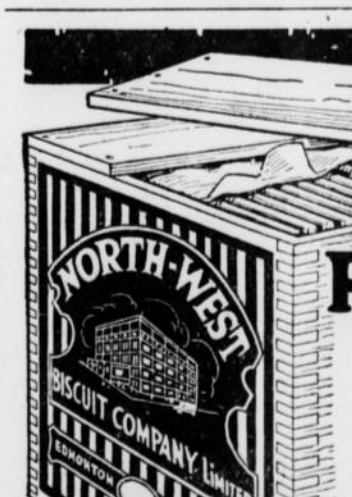
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Funds.....$40,000,000

"Domolco" MOLASSES

On bread, porridge or pancakes, the children love it and thrive on it. It's the best medicine they can take to keep them in good health. The one medicine they really enjoy.

A British Empire Product.

The Healthiest Sweet The children can eat.



The FAMILY BISCUIT

A Big Box of the BEST BISCUIT—for the family that does not live handy to a store.

Buy by the box—saves shopping.

Look for the Striped Label

112

THE NORTH-WEST BISCUIT COMPANY LTD

BOVRIL
ALL THAT IS GOOD IN BEEF
A MOST STRENGTHENING BEVERAGE

Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 13

on the farm people themselves. Only as farm people stand behind it and its Central office, executive and board, can it hope to do anything worth while. If we do not attend to our own business, no one else will.

"Isn't it worth that fee to Central?"

A New Kind of a Contest

Contests seem to be much in favor in clubs. Why not try a gopher-killing contest this year? Our entire community go after the gophers in rather an exciting and enjoyable manner, and incidentally save many bushels of grain. They have no end of fun over the nip-and-tuck contest during the spring and summer and a big holiday to wind up with.

Get two wide-awakes who like shooting and trapping and appoint them captains and send the news abroad that anyone who wishes to join in the campaign must send in their names to the president or secretary by a certain date. Call a meeting and have the captains choose sides. Set the date for the end of the campaign and arrange for a forfeit to be paid by the losing side. We put up the gasoline necessary to take all the members for a picnic on the beautiful Carlyle Lake resort in the Moose Mountains, 25 miles from our district. We arranged for an evening meeting once a week to have the gopher tails counted and the count recorded for each side.

We have had a gopher contest here for four consecutive years. The first year we had 22 members and killed 9,718 gophers. The fourth year we had 62 members, with 13,823 gopher tails as a record. The municipality paid a bounty on the tails, so that some of the members took in considerable pocket money.—Prairie Farmer.

Urges Farm Women to Join

The secretary of the Maple U.F.W.A. gives the following inspiring report of the year's work:

"I wish to make special mention of our programs, because we have found them a great success. At one of our meetings we had a fine debate on the question of whether the girls of 50 years ago made better wives and mothers than those of today. You may be sure we had a lively discussion.

"Then came the provinical election, followed closely by the Dominion election, so our meetings during that time were spent in discussing the political situation and familiarizing ourselves with the proposition ahead of the farmers. We were represented at both the nominating conventions.

"During the year we have had different ways of answering roll call. Sometimes it is with current events of special interest to the farm women, or it is the member's favorite household hint, recipe, etc. These we have found beneficial and also that they add interest to our meeting.

"We sent a young girl to the Young People's conference in Edmonton, paying all her expenses, and from the report she brought back we were convinced that this conference was worth while, and it does a fine work. We are going to try very hard to send a young woman every year, and if possible try to interest the U.F.A. to send a boy.

"We gave a few more dollars toward the rest room in town. These, we are certain, are also earning a high rate of interest—that of helping to carry on a good work. The rest room is an enterprise worthy of every assistance. There the mother can go with her little folk, or the country people can bring in their dinners and enjoy them much more than at a Chinese restaurant, besides the most important, saving money. And everywhere we are finding that a dollar saved is a dollar earned.

"We have raised our money principally from our teas, which are served by our hostesses. Also we always hold the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. annual supper to pay the delegates' expenses to the convention.

"Perhaps we have earned the men's remark that we spend much time in chattering; but we have decidedly discouraged the idea that our meetings should be the melting pot of all the community's gossip. If each of our meetings have been a help to some woman, making the home duties lighter, have we not been successful? Because happiness cannot be bought with dollars. I would urge all farm women to have a U.F.W.A. club.

"We, the Maple U.F.W.A., are going to try to make 1922 the best year we have had. We are having some difficulty to get members for this year. It seems there are so many places for every one of the farmer's dollars this year. But we hope to have as large an enrollment as last year. Here's the wish of our society—that every society in Alberta will have a successful 1922, and also that every member will soon be enjoying better prosperity than we have today."

Experiment Proves a Good Idea

During the winter, Reliance local has held joint meetings twice monthly with the U.F.W.A. The meetings were held in the homes of the members, each one beginning with a community dinner at one o'clock, to which all contributed. All hands helped also with the dish-washing, preceding the business meetings and discussions on topics of public interest. The meetings adjourned in time for the members to reach home before evening chore-time.

The members of Reliance local feel that this experiment has been most successful, and has added a great deal to the social life of the community. The attendance through the worst of weather and roads has been splendid, and they recommend the plan to any other locals who find it difficult to get good crowds to their evening meetings in the winter.

Ye Olde Firme

CALVÉ

There Is Only One Calvé

This celebrated prima donna, in whom is combined a multitude of qualities—in voice, in mind, in person, in temperament, in expression—is another of the world's most prominent artists who selected a

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

Where is There a Piano with such a following in Professional or Private Life?

The Heintzman & Co. plan of construction is based on ambition—the ambition of a genius to produce perfect tone from a wonderfully constructed instrument without exorbitant cost.

Sold on Easy Terms

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Mention The Grain Growers' Guide when writing.

The Name is your Guarantee

Municipal Effort in Health Service

Continued from Page 9

in the case of debentures the term of years, rate of interest, plan of repayment of capital expenditure among the included areas is all fully set out in the scheme. When this is prepared it is forwarded to the minister of health, who fixes a day for the taking of the vote.

No scheme is ratified unless carried by a two-thirds majority of the total votes cast.

The method of financing the hospital is direct taxation. The people who pay a small tax annually provide the means of keeping the institution open, ready at all times to receive patients and give service. This means of getting a steady and certain revenue for the maintenance of the hospital is far in advance of the old method where it was necessary that so many sick people pay so much money by occupying the hospital for so many days in the year, so that the institution might be self supporting, and if it did not prove self-supporting to call upon voluntary subscriptions to make up the balance. In this type of hospital the people are not inclined to be particularly interested until overtaken by sickness, and the use of the hospital, then, depends upon the ability of the sick person to finance its services to him. Added to the fears attending illness, is added the fear of debt. Under the municipal hospital system the burden of the sick is borne by all, and the fear of the cost of hospital expenses and of running into debt is almost eliminated. This has been rather fittingly described by Hon. Mr. Reid, minister of public health, as "the applied spirit of brotherhood." Surely it is a practical carrying out of the injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

The rate that the people are taxed for these municipal hospitals is low, running from two to four cents an acre, which is a very moderate rate for the insurance of efficient health service. The following table shows the tax paid by the different hospital districts for the year 1920:

District	Rural Rate	Ratepayers Hosp. Rate
Vermillion	3c and 3 mills	$1.00
Tannville	3c and 3 mills	1.00
Drumheller	3c and 3 mills	1.00
Delay	3c per acre	1.00
Hardston	3c per acre	1.00
Bassano	4c per acre	1.00
Conoway	2½c per acre	2.00
Viking	3c per acre	1.00
Wanna	3c per acre	1.00
Provost	3c per acre	1.00
High River	3c per acre	1.00

It will be noted that according to these rates the average tax on a quarter-section of land would be $4.80. The third column of figures in this table gives the rate which the ratepayers pay per day for hospital service. In only three of the hospitals are charges made for the operating room and that is at Tannville, Vermilion and Drumheller, where a fee of $2.50 and $5.00 is charged ratepayers for minor and major operations, and to non-ratepayers the fee is $5.00 and $10. These three hospitals were in operation before the present act came into force.

Non-Residents and Non-ratepayers

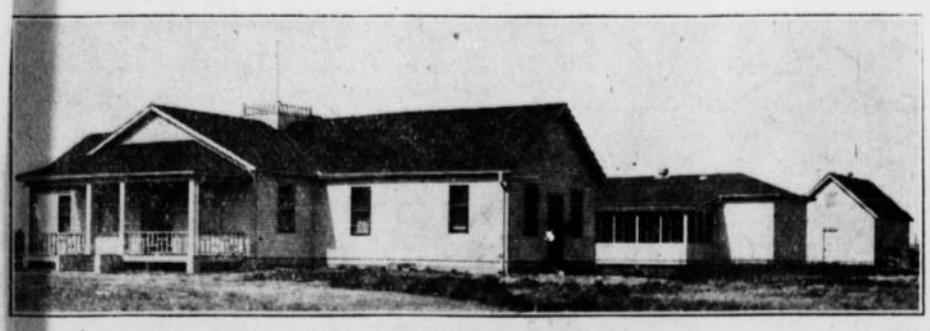
Any member of the ratepayer's family comes under the rate for him. Special agreements are made with people resident in the district who are not ratepayers. The school teacher, the minister, bank clerk or the farmer's hired man may make these "special agreements" with the district. In many of the districts the fee or charge under this plan is $6.00, and that entitles the person making the agreement to come into the hospital at the rate paid by the ratepayer. Last summer in visiting the Drumheller hospital, I found that Drumheller hospital made this special agreement for $10. Perhaps the method of financing Drumheller hospital is different from the average hospital because of the presence of so many miners, who come and go according to the season of the year. Mine operators make special contracts with the hospital and pay a dollar a month for their men who are admitted to the hospital free. Non-resident and non-ratepayers are charged a regular rate of $4.50 per day for hospital services. The grant which the hospitals receive from the provincial government is the same as that paid to other hospitals, 50 cents per hospital day.

In some instances the plan adopted in the scheme for the repayment of capital expenditure is that each year one-twentieth of the capital and the interest shall be paid. Under such a plan it is only reasonable to expect that in 20 years' time, when all capital payments have been made, that the people in the hospital districts will have an even smaller tax to pay.

During the current year it has not been found that the hospital tax collections have been any more satisfactory than the collection of the municipal or school taxes. Consequently it is found that there are, in nearly all hospital districts, outstanding arrears of taxes representing considerable sums of money. As far as is known there is no municipal hospital district, as yet, seriously embarrassed from this cause. In spite of the fact that the ratepayers have not generally carried out their part of the contract by paying their hospital taxes, the boards of the hospital districts have been able to maintain the maximum service. Should this condition continue it may be found necessary to increase the amount apportioned to each contributing area, which would mean an increased tax to take care of the discrepancy. However, this will not be known until the crop of 1922 is harvested. So far, this year, the Department of Health has not been made aware that there is any necessity either to increase the amount to be paid in taxes or to increase the rate paid by ratepayers for hospital services.

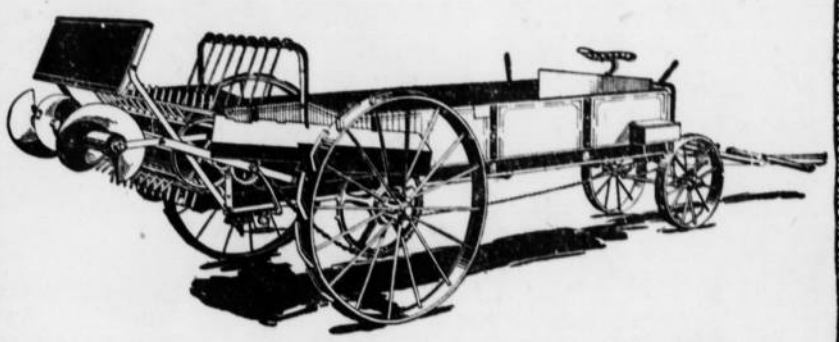
The future of the hospitals is perhaps best put in a paragraph gleaned from the 1920 report of the secretary of the Municipal Hospital Branch: "So long as the municipal hospital districts can be established, in which the tax is not excessive, where the hospital building and the equipment is of high standard, the board capable, enthusiastic and energetic, exercising due economy without minimizing efficiency and the employing of a capable professional staff, it would appear that the success of the municipal movement in the province is assured."

The present government will in all likelihood look upon the development of the hospitals with a rather favorable eye and bring to the future plans considerable practical experience. Hon. Mr. Reid and Hon. Mr. Ross were pioneers in the campaign for better hospital organization, and Mr. Reid was a director of the first municipal hospital erected under the provincial act. The public statement of the government's policy has been that the municipal hospital scheme would be extended as financial conditions warrant.



The municipal hospital at Bassano

The basis of profitable farming is a fertile soil. In farming as in other businesses, there are poor years and good ones, but the farmer who keeps up the fertility of his soil will forge ahead



McCormick *and* Deering
Manure Spreaders Increase Crop Yields

NO METHOD of maintaining soil fertility has proved so efficient as the proper application of barnyard manure It is a foresighted policy to build up crop yields with a McCormick or Deering manure spreader. The increased fertility of the soil soon pays for the investment.

With roller bearings on the rear axle these spreaders are light-draft. The work of breaking up the manure is done by an efficient steel beater with chisel-pointed teeth and a wide-spread spiral device, which reduces the chunks to fine particles and throws them evenly onto the ground, covering the full width of the 8-foot spread. The spreader box is only waist-high, making loading easy. See the McCormick-Deering dealer or write the nearest branch listed below for complete information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LTD
HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES — BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.
EASTERN BRANCHES — HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Farmers' Bargain Counter---Guide Classified Ads.

Gold Coin Club

Open to Guide Boys and Girls, 12 to 16 Years Old

The Grain Growers' Guide requires Junior Representatives in every district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Any boy or girl between the ages of 12 and 16 is eligible for the appointment.

Do You Want $10.00?

The position of Junior Representative is agreeable and will bring good cash returns to those who undertake it. It requires but a portion of the spare time of any healthy boy or girl.

Let Us Send You Our Plan

The Guide has laid out a complete plan covering the work of a Junior Representative, and is in a position to practically assure any boy or girl who follows this plan a cash return of at least $10.00 within the next four weeks. If you feel that you would like this money, it will cost you nothing to find out.

Send This Coupon—We'll Send the Plan

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Gentlemen: I would like to have $10.00 within the next four weeks, and on the understanding that this creates no obligation on my part, I would like to have your Complete Plan for Guide Junior Representatives.

NAME..... AGE.....

POST OFFICE..... PROV.....

Here are the Boys and Girls that got the Five Free Doo Dad Books this Week

Would You Like To Be One of the Winners? You Can If You Do What Doc Sawbones Says

THERE'S A PRIZE FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL

Here's What You Must Do

This is a contest for Guide boys and girls who are friends of the Doo Dads. It's as easy as easy. You're sure to get a prize if you do what I say.

You must color the Doo Dad picture on this page with your crayons or colored pencils. Write your name and address on the bottom. Put it in an envelope addressed to Doc Sawbones, care of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and with it put in an envelope with your name and address and a one-cent stamp on it.

Just as soon as I get this picture I'll enter it in the contest for the five Doo Dad books I am giving away every week, but besides that I will send you right away, in your own envelope, two brand new Doo Dad pictures that you have never seen before and that you can get in no other way than by doing what I've just said. They will be dandy to show your friends. And besides that I will tell you all about my great big $500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest, where you enter the sheets out of the books themselves.

Now hurry up and do what I say. I'll expect your letter by next Wednesday sure, and I'll write you back the same day.

Doc Sawbones.

Looking the Winners Over

Winners of Doo Dad Books in Doo Dad Coloring Contest

For Week Ending April 1, 1922

BERYL BOWER, D—, ALTA.
MENORA HAGEN, C—, ALTA.
MARY KOOPMAN, Z—, SASK.
GLADYS SMITH, O—, SASK.
MYRTLE YEO, M—, MAN.

Watch this space next issue for April 8 winners. You can compete for the Doo Dad book prizes every week if you wish.

Doc Sawbones.

$500.00
Doo Dad Coloring Contest

Here's the best thing Doc Sawbones has ever done for his friends. He has nearly 200 prizes, worth altogether over $500.00, and he is going to give them away to the boys and girls who send him colored sheets from the Doo Dad books. You should write Doc Sawbones right away and let him tell you about these dandy prizes—just the things boys and girls want—they won't cost you one cent. There's **watches and clocks, bracelets and tie pins, a rifle, a hammock, brooches and pendants, necklaces and cuff links, baseballs and gloves, knives, flashlights, sets of silverware and**—well, I can't begin to tell you about all of them here.

All you need to do is to take your crayons or colored pencils and color the picture below and send it to Doc Sawbones, care of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and he will send you a picture of all these dandy prizes and tell you how to get them free.

THE DOO DADS ATTEND THE ROYAL MINSTRELS

When the captured Doo Dads were brought before the Cannibal King and questioned, it did not take him long to realize that he was talking to the famous Doc Sawbones and his troupe from Dooville. He immediately ordered that the Doo Dads be released and that a holiday be made in their honor. The Royal Chef made some of his famous bird's nest soup, and besides he served turtle's eggs fried in butterfly's honey. These dainties were eaten out of the shells of horse-shoe crabs, and the Doo Dads drank for the first time out of cups made from the rubber plant.

After the feast the Doo Dads were treated to the Royal minstrels. Doc Sawbones and his party were given the front seats, while the young cannibals had to take the seats usually occupied by the animals. The animals were obliged to look over the fence and so only the taller ones could see. Of course those who could not see were much disappointed. The laughing hyena actually cried and the weasel shed bitter green tears down his white shirtfront.

But every one who saw the show was delighted. What an active jazz band the cannibals have! See how spry and graceful the dancers are! King Mumbo-Jumbo-Ebony-Jazz smiles through the whole performance like a millionaire's cat. The Doo Dads never had such a strange treat before. Even Old Man Grouch is tempted to laugh. It is just about time he did because some of the cannibals are fed up with his long face. Some of them planned to kidnap him, and when they got him away they were going to make him wear a shirt made out of porcupine's quills. It would serve him right for being cross all the time.

HORSES

FOR SALE

or will exchange for young work stock, or oats.

PERCHERON STALLION

JIPARA (IMPORTED), 3986

Weight one ton; age 12 years. Has 1921 A First-Class Certificate. Sure foal getter. No reasonable offer refused.

BOX 101, YOUNG, SASK.

OR SALE OR HIRE ON FEDERAL PLAN—Percheron stallion, Major Max, 8313, black, rising four, weight 2,000, first in Edmonton and other shows, sired by Ildefonse, Chicago champion, 1913. Belgian stallion, Duncan, 1395 (9734), bay, five years, weight 2,250, winner Edmonton and other shows. Both class 1 certificate. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 5tf

LLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, FIVE years, class A. Sire, Nether Baron (imp.), by Baron of Buchlyvie; dam, Rosie of Dowhill (imp.), by Revalanta. One of the best from the best and a beauty. Weight 1,900. Guaranteed foal getter. T. W. Burns, Stoughton, Sask. 14-3

LLING — THREE YOUNG CLYDESDALE stallions, two rising three, one rising five years, from imported mares by the champion imported stallion, Scotland's Major, 18369. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 13tf

OR SALE—SEVEN CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, ages two, three, four, six and seven, bred from imported sire and dams. Would trade for small threshing machine, or part cash, terms for balance. O. Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man.

LLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, rising six, sound, sure foal getter; also a dark grey, rising three. Both good horses. Prices away down. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 13-4

VE BELGIAN STALLIONS, AGES TWO TO eight, chestnuts and roan. Breeders' prices. Write Felix Ohberg, Amisk, Alta., for prices, terms and description. 13-5

YDESDALE STALLION, PRINCE BERES-ford, 19292, rising six, black, first place local shows for two years. Your choice from three. Jas. T. Seattle, Oak Bank, Man. 13-3

R SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STAL-lion, Lothian Otterton, 19450, five years, sure foal getter, from imported stock on both sides. Hugh Strong, Drake, Sask. 14-3

LE OR TRADE—HORSE, SIX YEARS, weight 1,200, for 50 bushels Marquis wheat, or 00 bushels Banner oats. Need seed. F. Hablas, North Battleford, Sask.

LLING — SHETLAND PONIES, QUIET, well-matched, mare seven years old, registered; daughter, mare, four years, eligible. $65 each. John Burton, Abernethy, Sask.

R SALE OR TRADE—IMPORTED CLYDES-dale stallion, Romero, by Revelanta, 13 years old. Exchange for another stallion or good work horses. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 15-3

R SALE OR TRADE—TWO PERCHERON stallions, ages two and five. P. C. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 15-3

R SALE—CAR LOAD GRAIN-FED PER-cherons, matched teams, greys and blacks. A. G. MacFarlane, Nokomis, Sask. 15-3

LLING—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, rising ten years, class B. Price $400. For particulars, apply A. H. Mynett, Vigilant, Sask. 13-5

E OR TRADE—EXTRA GOOD REGIS-tered Clyde stallion, two years old. Paul Edwards, Saunavon, Sask. 13-5

AMOTH JACKS AND FARM HORSES. Elder, Carrington, North Dakota 13-3

Various

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

RE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS—CHOICE breeding bulls and heifers, also young cows in calf. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Bodwater, Sask 10-12

R SALE—TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN-Angus bulls, one a year old in April, the other will be two in June. J. Seibert & Sons, St. Albert, Alta. 14-3

TLING—REGISTERED ANGUS YEARLING bulls and females, all ages. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 13-4

R SALE — ONE CHOICE PURE-BRED Aberdeen-Angus bull, 11 months old, price $75. J. Ozanne, Box 97, Tugaske, Sask. 15-3

R SALE—EIGHT REGISTERED ABERDEEN-Angus bulls, price from $50 up; choice stuff. Also few females. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 12-5

TLING—FOUR REGISTERED 15-MONTH Angus bull calves, $75 each. Wm. H. Mackee, Deloraine, Man. 12-4

Shorthorns

R SALE—TWO PURE-BRED SHORTHORN Durham bulls, 11 months old, roan. Roy Moore, Somers, Sask. 14-3

TLING — THREE REGISTERED CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 14, 16 and 32 months. For low prices, write H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 14-5

R SALE—SHORTHORN BULL, REGIS-tered, five years, roan, $125. A. E. McFee, Binford, Man. 14-3

NTED — SHORTHORN COWS AND heifers, subject to tubercular test. Walch Farm, Marquette, Man. 15-7

Red Polls

What All Farmers Should Know

OW much is it worth to you to have a sire whose steers will be built on the same general beef lines, and whose daughters will earn their living, and yours, too, at the pail!

For further information and literature write, J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Pied Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

TLING — REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls, from imported sire, also a few choice females. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun Sask

R SALE—REGISTERED RED POLLED BULL, excellent herd header. Alex. Irving, Cummings, Man. 15-4

Holsteins

TLING — TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, fit for service, good individuals, from high-record bred stock, herd T. B. tested. Alex. Johnston, Balmoral, Man. 15-2

TLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, COWS and heifers to freshen, also herd sires. D. B. Powell, Yorkton, Sask. 9tf

TLING—CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS, ANY age. Prices right. C. W. Thurston, Regina Sask. 13-3

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost $5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—12 cents a word classified—or $8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Herefords

SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES, all ages, tested for tuberculosis, quality choice. Prices right. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 9tf

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED HEREFORD bulls. Apply John W. Houston, Starbuck, Man. 11.5

Ayrshires

FINE YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULLS, FROM record of performance cows; best blood of East and West combined; type and production. W. Bower, Columbia Valley Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Golden, B.C. 14-5

SWINE

Berkshires

BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES

BOOKING orders for March and April litters. Long, smooth, early-maturing stock. Pairs and trios unrelated, $15, $20 and $25 each, according to quality. Express prepaid. The oldest, largest and choicest herd in Manitoba. $10 deposit with order.

JAMES M. EWENS
BETHANY - MAN.
C N R. and C P R

FOR $9.00, CHOICE PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE boars, six weeks, Ames Rival breeding; papers $1.00. Also registered Hereford bull, Fairfax breeding, five years, $100. Fraser McConnell, Sanford, Man. 13-3

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, two years. Price $50. September gilts, $30 each. Booking orders for April pigs. Percy Chambers, Rolsseyain, Man 12-5

SANSVILLE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, from big mature sows and sired by grandson of Robhood's champion, 2-47245 (imp.), $15 each. Albert Sanftleben, Box 121, Readlyn, Sask. 15-3

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, two years, bacon type, $45, or trade for registered sow, bred. W. R. Hendry, Bindloss, Alta. 15-2

Yorkshires

I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR YORK-shire pigs, March, April and May litters, from prize-winning stock, $15 and $20 each. Pedigrees furnished. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 13-6

SPLENDID YORKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, FAR-rowed March 23, 12 dollars, pedigrees included. Money back if not satisfactory. Miller Bros., Bladworth, Sask.

YORKSHIRE BOARS, BORN APRIL 1, $14 each, eight weeks; pedigrees furnished. Armstrong Turnbull, Box 80, Rathwell, Man.

YORKSHIRES, BORN FEBRUARY 5, $15, TEN weeks. Theodor Friedricksen, Drake, Sask. 13-3

YORKSHIRES, BORN MARCH, EITHER SEX, $15. J. Saint, Dubuc, Sask. 14-4

Poland-Chinas

EVENTUALLY YOU WILL BUY OUR POLANDS. They are the superior kind. Accepting orders for pigs. Ask for breeding and particulars. Gates and Bisgrove, Fusilier, Sask 15-3

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS. BURN BRAE farm, Rumsey, Alta. 14tf

Tamworths

WANTED—REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOAR, Jas. Batchelor, Souris, Man. 15-2

Duroc-Jerseys

BRED SOWS FOR SALE—OVER 70 HEAD, from Canada's largest herd of high-class registered Duroc-Jerseys, from and bred to imported sires of great size and length, of most modern types. Length an important feature in our breeding. For catalogue, lists and full particulars, write J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta 12tf

BOOKING SPRING ORDERS DUROC-Jerseys, from prize-winning stock, $12; small deposit. Holstein bull, 12 months, sire and dam prize winners, $55. Everett Macnutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 15-3

DUROC-JERSEYS, FROM REGISTERED stock. Now booking orders; ready end of April. Sows, $15; boars, $18. A. Lewis, Vanscoy, Sask. 14-2

PURE-BRED DUROCS, EIGHT WEEKS, $14. J. Rabourn, Ravenscrag, Sask. 14-2

Chester White

FOR SALE—CHESTER-WHITE BOARS, TEN months, good ones, $30 and $35. Some fine young gilts, same age, $30 each. Also young sows and boars, November farrow, beauties, $20, either sex. W. S. Miller, Leduc, Alta.

REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES, BOTH SEX, sows bred; also booking spring pigs H. George, Three Hills, Alta. 9-8

Dogs, Foxes, Furs and Pet Stock

COLLIES, 6½ MONTHS, FROM UNEXCELLED thorough-bred bitch, going with mother two or three miles for cows, $15 each. Also wolfhounds, cheap. Gallaway, Major, Sask. 15-2

TWO HALF GREY HALF WHIPPET, TWO years old, caught 27 wolves, 33 runs, $50; refused double. H. Hunt, Box 35, Venn, Sask

COLLIE PUPS, SABLE AND WHITE, AGE four months, eight dollars. Peter S. Firth, Carievale, Sask.

THE CHOICEST OF PEDIGREED AND REGIS-tered silver black breeding foxes. Buy the best. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 13-16

YOUNG FLYING HOMER PIGEONS, $1.00 pair, from my first prize Assiniboia and Brandon birds. Bob Carter, Assiniboia, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE SCOTCH COLLIES. DAVE Bendick, Leduc, Alta. 10-6

SELLING—FINE CANARIES, SINGERS, $8.00; hens, $2.50 Noah Graybill, Commerce, Alta.

Hay and Feed

FOR SALE—TWO CARS FIRST-CLASS TIM-othy hay, one car good second grade. What offers? John J. Alpaugh, Leduc, Alta 11-5

SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, $7.00 TON. B. I Sigvaldson, Arborg, Man. 13-4

Honey, Syrup, Etc.

NO. 1 PURE WHITE CLOVER, DIRECT FROM producer, $0.30 cash, crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto, Ont 14-2

MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED PURE, $10 cash crate of six gallons, about 75 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto, Ont 11 6

PURE MAPLE SYRUP, RIGHT FROM THE farm to the consumer. Robert Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que. 14-2

CITY PROPERTY

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN REGINA and Humboldt, Sask. Box 392, Humboldt, Sask. 12-2

Where You Get Your Money's Worth

When you spend your good coin on an advertisement you look for results, and good results are what will count with you

Guide Classified Ads. Get Results

BECAUSE—It reaches and is read by the greatest number of people who are open to buy what you have to sell.

BECAUSE—It carries the most and greatest variety of classified advertising, and people prefer to do their buying where they are afforded the greatest choice.

BECAUSE—Being a weekly, it is first "on the job." Once a man has bought, he's no prospect for you. Get your ad. in the paper that gets to him first.

BECAUSE—In no other way can you so economically reach such a large number of buyers. For the service rendered, The Guide classified rate is very low.

THERE IS NO LIMIT

to the things that can be sold through Guide classified ads.—and most of them can be run under an individual heading on the classified page. Just look at this page here—we have Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine classified under different breeds. Look at seed grain—you find headings: Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Grass Seed. The same with Poultry, and then there are separate headings for miscellaneous lines, so that the buyer can quickly find the part he is interested in and not have to hunt through pages of stuff he does not want.

We Have Done It For Others—We Can Do It For You

The Guide has hundreds of testimonials from its advertisers testifying to the quick and satisfactory results they got from Guide classified ads. There is no reason under the sun why we can't get just as quick and good results for you. No matter what you have to sell, from a setting of eggs to the farm itself, The Guide classifieds will find you a buyer.

See the top of this page for instructions and then send in your ad. to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARM LANDS

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offers for sale Farm Lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry, and for dairying. Prices averaging about $20 an acre. One-tenth cash, balance in twenty years. Also a few improved farms, to farmers with families. For prices and particulars apply to

Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R., 922 1st St. East, Calgary

$80 CASH AND $80 A YEAR

FOR four years will buy 10 acres of excellent farm land on Vancouver Island, close to Parksville, Coombs or Dashwood stations, on the E. & N. Railway. Larger tracts and improved lands for sale. Full particulars from

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
110 BELMONT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm-selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C., are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria.

WIDOW MUST SELL 288-ACRE FARM, horses, cow, four calves and heifers, large new grain cultivator included; delightfully located, bordering beautiful river; on improved road near live village, high school; city markets; 240 acres loamy tillage, adapted general crops; wire-fenced pasture; good house, cellar, 20-cow barn, garage, poultry house. All yours for $4,300; only $1,900 cash, balance easy terms. Don't fail to investigate this remarkable offer. Wm. I. Morton, Strout Farm Agency, Lander, Man., Can.

160-ACRE FARM, ONLY $4,300, FIVE HORSES, 20 cows and calves, equipment, feed thrown in; in thickly-settled section, convenient R.R. depot, advantages; rich black loam tillage; wire-fenced pasture; nearly-new house and barn, lake view. Other interests necessitate sacrifice, all $4,300; part cash, easy terms. Details, page 34, illustrated catalog, Canadian farm bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 13 B.B. King St. West, Toronto, Canada

CALIFORNIA LANDS—FONTANA, ORANGE groves and vineyards, 18,000 acres, 48 miles east of Los Angeles, seven miles west of San Bernardino, in the centre of the orange country. We offer improved groves and vineyards, or raw land, which we will plant for you. Get our pamphlets. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 15tf

HALF-SECTION, 2½ MILES OUT, 280 ACRES summerfallow stubble, seeded fall rye, $7,000 improvements, half-section lease joining included, all fenced, springs and wells, soft water, graded road, $50 per acre. Reasonable terms to reliable parties. Paul Edwards, Shaunavon, Sask. 14-5

FOR SALE—320 ACRES FIRST-CLASS LAND, all cultivated, 50 acres summerfallowed; good well; good house; telephone; 18 miles Edmonton, five from Ft. Saskatchewan; failure unknown. Ivan Galloway, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta. 12-4

WILL EXCHANGE IMPROVED HALF-SEC-tion, good buildings, 170 acres in crop, $20, for small gas engine and separator. Terms. W. Mow, Castor, Alta 13-3

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Guitar Bldg., Columbia, Mo

SELLING — HALF-SECTION, PARTLY IM-proved, suitable for mixed farming, plenty wood and water, near town. Price, terms on application. R. Rathwell, Foam Lake, Sask. 15-3

SASKATCHEWAN FARMS FOR SALE— Lestock, Cupar, Sedley, Tyvan, Balcarres, Dysart, Lipton, Humboldt, with or without crops. D. H. McDonald & Company, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 15-5

LOOK! SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION, BEST part Carrot River Valley, Sask., $16 acre cash for quick sale. A real bargain. Investigate. Box 15, Valparaiso, Sask.

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, NEAR BAL-moral, Man., 12 dollars per acre. Box 36, Foremost, Alta.

WEST KOOTENAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, fruit and farm lands. Write for list. H. E. Dill, Nelson, B.C.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. tf

FOUR-SECTION FARM AND RANCH, STOCK, equipment. Reason selling, no help. M. A. Hewitt, Bengough, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—320 ACRES, 100 CULTIVATED, balance good farm land, 2½ miles from Frobisher, Sask. H. Knudson, Irma, Alta 12-4

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 15-4

FARM WANTED—SEND DESCRIPTION AND price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Situations Vacant

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY $15 to $50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards; no canvassing; we instruct you and supply you with work. Write, Brennan Show Card System Limited, 50 Currie Bldg., 269 College St., Toronto. 10-4

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS for us at home; from $15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in cellars, yards, gardens, etc. Start now. Illustrated booklet sent free. Address, Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. 13-4

NURSERY STOCK

FOR SALE—EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, dozen, 75 cents; 100, $5.00. Improved Dunlop strawberries, dozen, 60 cents. Raspberries, dozen, 70 cents. German Iris, 15 cents; dozen, $1.00. All postpaid. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man 11-6

EVERGREEN BUSHES, THE HARDIEST TREES for the prairie. We have a plan that schools may obtain free trees. Our prices very reasonable. We ship evergreens until June 12. Write for prices. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 15-4

GOOD THINGS FOR PRAIRIE PLANTINGS— Northernmost varieties fruits, flowers, ornamentals. Catalog. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 13tf

ACCLIMATIZED SENATOR DUNLOP STRAW-berry plants, $2.50 per 100, delivered. Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man 12-6

[Continued on next page

Special Freight Rates on Seed Grain

In order to secure the special freight rate on grain bought for seed purposes, it is necessary for the purchaser to secure a certificate. This is obtained from the Central Secretary of your Provincial farmers' organization, either direct or through the secretary of your United Farmers' or Grain Growers' local. Forward this certificate to the party from whom you are buying the seed grain. This certificate must show the quantity and kind purchased. The seller and shipper of the seed grain should present this certificate to the local freight agent at time of shipment. The agent will show on freight bill that the shipment is for seed grain purposes and therefore entitled to special freight rate.

Registered Seed Grain

SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS IN sealed sacks, second prise in registered class, provincial seed grain fair, Saskatoon, $2.25 per three-bushel sack, or $2.10 without registration certificate; sacks free. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 12-4

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, 90-POUND sacks, with pedigree certificate, $2.10. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 14-2

SEED GRAIN—Various

Lloydminster District—The Seed Garden of the West

RED BOBS
KITCHENER AND
MARQUIS WHEAT

REGISTERED BANNER
GOLD RAIN
VICTORY AND
LEADER OATS

RYE FEED GRAINS BALED HAY

FREDERICK IND
LLOYDMINSTER - SASK.

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WHY pay high prices for Seed Grain when you can secure the same from us at the lowest possible prices. We handle Marquis Wheat, Durum Wheat, Choice Oats, and Choice Barley. Get in touch with us. We can save you money.

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FREE—SPLENDID PREMIUMS FREE WITH orders for Harris McFayden seeds. You are going to need seeds of some sort anyway. Why not get a premium free? Prices right. Highest quality. Money-back guarantee. We want everyone to try our seeds, and we are going to pay you to try them this season. We know you will continue to use them next year. Investigate our remarkable offer. Harris McFayden Seed Co. Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.

SELLING—HANNCHEN BARLEY, FIRST GENeration, third prize Saskatchewan seed fair, cleaned and sacked, 85 cents per bushel. Quantity pure Banner oats, free from noxious weed seeds, cleaned and sacked, 60 cents per bushel. James Rugg, Elstow, Sask.

HUBAM, SOUTHERN GROWN, POUND, $1.25; ten pounds, $9.75. Choice Kitchener, $2.00 bushel. Registered Banner, Victory, Abundance oats, three-bushel sack, $3.35. Variegated alfalfa, $40 100. Field peas, $3.35 bushel; sacks 25 cents. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask. 15-3

FOR SALE—PURE LEADER OATS, O.A.C. barley, absolutely free from noxious weeds. Small orders receive special attention. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 13tf

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR REGISTERED bull or heifers, Kubanka wheat, Leader oats, Bark barley; all purchased McFayden, 1921. Oscar Lotselle, Vonda, Sask.

RUBY WHEAT, 60-DAY OATS AND BANNER oats, from registered seed. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 5-11

RED BOBS NO 43, AND HANNCHEN BARLEY. The best of their kind. Prices and particulars. W. H. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 12-5

Wheat

PRIZE-WINNING PEDIGREED WHEAT AT reduced prices registered Ruby, second generation, $2.60. Red Bobs No. 43, $1.90; sacked and sealed. Quantity limited. 100% pure. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 14-2

BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT SEED YIELDed, 1920, 54 bushels per acre; 1921, 51 bushels per acre, in Kelowna district, without irrigation, $2.50 bushel, f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooks, Box 126, Kelowna, B.C. 13-3

IMPROVED NEW RUBY WHEAT THAT escapes the rust and frost. Right down to rock-bottom prices. Thos. Morison, Argyle, Man. 14-3

DR. SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIFE, GROWN from Broatch's seed, $1.70 per bushel, sacked. Al. Lee, Viceroy, Sask. 15-2

Oats

SEED OATS

WE have a large stock of specially selected BANNER AND VICTORY VARIETIES to offer in car-load lots, cleaned and ready for the drill, sacked or in bulk. Can make prompt shipment. Call or write to

J. H. SPEERS & CO. LIMITED
SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW, SASK.

1,000 BUSHELS LEADER SEED OATS, FREE from noxious weed seeds, 45 cents; recleaned and sacked, 55 cents bushel. Also 700 bushels Abundance seed or feed oats, but not perfectly free from wild oats, 35 cents; or recleaned and sacked, 45 cents. Jas. B. Clark, Naisberry, Sask.

SELLING—LEADER SEED OATS, THIRD generation, cleaned, high germination test, 25-bushel lots or more, 50 cents bushel. Samples on request. Edwin Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 11-5

FOR SALE—TWO CARS BANNER OATS, two cars Victory oats; good germination; small premium over market. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 11-7

GOLD RAIN OATS, CLEAN SEED, WEIGHT 42 pounds bushel, 99% germination, 55 cents, f.o.b. Oakbank. Sidney Sacks, Springfield, Man. 14-3

SELLING—BANNER OATS, GERMINATION 96%, 50 cents bushel. O.A.C. barley, germination 95%, 65 cents bushel. All free from noxious weeds. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 12-4

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, OFFICIAL GERmination 97 per cent. Alex. McMillan, Juniata, Sask. 13-4

SELLING—PURE AMERICAN BANNER SEED oats, grown twice from registered seed, 50 cents bushel. E. Wilson, Marchant Grove, Sask. 14-3

CAR BANNER SEED OATS, FREE NOXIOUS weeds, machine run, 35 cents net elevator. John Lloyd, Adanac, Sask. 14-2

Barley

HANCHEN AND O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, SECOND generation, cleaned, 75 cents bushel; send sacks. W. Martin, Maidstone, Sask. 15-3

Flax

FOR SALE—100 BUSHELS PREMOST FLAX seed, germination 98%, weight 60 pounds, grown from prize-winning seed. Sample free. C. Forge, Portage la Prairie, Man. 12-4

PREMOST FLAX, FREE FROM NOXIOUS seeds, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. Keyes, $2.75 bushel. Thos. W. Milne, Keyes, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—SEED FLAX, WILT RESISTANT, No. 52, nice seed. H. Geiss, Brunkild, Man. 14-2

Rye

SELLING—SPRING RYE, RECLEANED, $1.10 bushel, bags included. W. J. Roth, Dilke, Sask. 15-3

400 SPRING RYE, CLEANED, $1.00; SURE crop; no wild oats or noxious weeds. Can ship Grand Trunk. R. Rivett, Wilkie, Sask.

SPRING RYE, $1.00, BAGGED. S. McMILLAN, Niverville, Man. 15-4

SPRING RYE, CLEANED, $1.00 BUSHEL. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 15-3

Corn

IMPROVED SQUAW CORN—SEED THORoughly tested and selected with special regard to roasting ears. Quarter pound, 15 cents; half pound, 20 cents; one pound, 40 cents. Edward Crain, Fortier, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—EARLY YELLOW DENT SEED corn, good germination, $4.00 100 pounds, sacked. Full information free. Sample ear 15 cents. Ship on bill of lading; small quantities parcel post. Roy Rush, St. Laurence, South Dakota. 15-2

RUSH'S EARLY GOLDEN JEWEL SEED CORN, $2.00 bushel; will mature anywhere. Spring wheat. Grows Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota, U.S.A 10-5

Grass Seed

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE

HOME-GROWN, cleaned, graded and tested at Canadian Government elevator at Calgary, and shipped direct from elevator. Seed grades No. 1, purity test No. 1, and, best of all, 98 per cent. germination test. $12.50 per 100 lbs., bags included, f.o.b. Calgary. Order from grower.

JOHN McD. DAVIDSON
COALDALE - ALBERTA

GRASS SEED

BROME, 12c; Western Rye, 10c; Both Mixed, half and half, 10c per lb. Of best quality—winning at Provincial Seed Fair. Free pamphlet re culture. Warehouse on track; prompt shipment. Allow 14 lbs. per acre. No order too small. Special price on car-load lots. We specialize.

HALLMAN GRASS SEED GROWERS
BENTON, ALTA.
On C.N.R. midway between Calgary and Saskatoon

Pure Western Rye Grass Seed

CHOICEST quality, carefully re-cleaned and tested. No ergot. Free information re culture. Prompt shipments. Ten years' experience growing and selling this seed and no complaints. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eight cents per pound, sacks free. Grow hay, pasture stock, bind soil, and whenever you wish kill it with one plowing.

F. J. WHITING
Registered Stock and Seed Farm
TRAYNOR - SASK.

SELLING—CHOICE CLEAN WESTERN RYE grass seed, government germination test 95%, guaranteed absolutely free of noxious weeds. Have supplied from this stock the seed requirements of Rosthern Experimental Farm, University of Saskatchewan, Dominion Forestry Farm, Saskatoon; Provincial Hospital Farm, North Battleford. 10 cents pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Saskatoon. W. L. McAulay, box 668, Saskatoon. 15-2

FOR SALE—SIBERIAN MILLET, CHOICE recleaned seed of heavy yielding forage type, no noxious weeds, excellent drought resister, best variety for West, $4.00 per 100; bags included. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 13-5

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET—CUT FOR HAY seven weeks, for seed nine weeks after sowing, last fall threshed 21 bushels per acre, $4.00 100 pounds, cleaned and sacked. W. A. Harvey, Macoun, Sask. 13-3

GRIMM'S BALTIC ALFALFA SEED, GERmination 86, weight 65, 60 cents, delivered. Have grown it four years. Hardy, heavy yielder. Polled Hereford bull, registered, $80. Wm. Farb, Marchwell, Sask. 15-3

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, very hardy, Saskatchewan grown, "scarified." Write for sample. 12 cents pound. S. J. Gillespie, Bladworth, Sask. 13-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, grown four years in Saskatchewan, hulled and cleaned, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sintaluta, Sask. W. G. Hill & Sons. 14-6

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, GRADE NO. 1, germination six days 97%, free noxious weeds. Price $12; bags free. Sample on request. J. R. Lane, Lundbreck, Alta.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED CLEARANCE sale, $5.30 100 pounds, $100 ton; excellent quality; special power machinery for cleaning; bags included. A. G. Shoaf, Hallgarth, Sask. 15-4

FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS SWEET CLOVER seed, white blossom, grown 1921, $12 per 100 pounds; bags included with 100-pound orders; scarified if desired. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, $7.00 100, cleaned and bagged. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 15-4

BROME GRASS SEED, WELL CLEANED AND bagged, nine dollars a 100. William McAlpine, Woodsworth, Sask. 15-5

CHOICE GOLDEN MILLET SEED, CLEANED, no noxious weeds, $3.75 per 100 pounds, bags included. E. T. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED, cleaned, sacked, free from noxious weeds, $4.00 100. H. McKinnon, Waskada, Man. 14-3

SELLING — CHOICE SCARIFIED SWEET clover seed, 10 cents pound. Munn, Westhope, North Dakota. 14-3

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, ANY QUANtity, 8½ cents pound, cleaned and sacked. Geo. Gray & Son, Graysville, Man. 11-5

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, free from noxious weeds, $10 per 100, sacked. Alex. Murray, Graysville, Man. 11-5

BROME CLEAN SEED, CLEANED, SACKED. Samples on request. 10 cents pound. W. E. Butler, Elm Creek, Man. 11-6

SELLING—CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, FREE from noxious weeds, 10 cents per pound; bags included. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-6

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned, bagged, 7 cents pound. Stanley Ilsley, Lashburn, Sask. 8-11

FOR SALE—15,000 POUNDS WESTERN RYE grass seed, nine cents per pound, cleaned and bagged. L. A. Wolf, Cut Knife, Sask. 10-6

TIMOTHY SEED—THIRD PRIZE PROVINCIAL seed fair, government tested, 120 pounds, sacked, $12. A. C. Bunney, Wetaskwin, Alta. 10-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOLD STANDARD, cleaned, bagged and delivered. Write for price and sample. B. Franklin, Lashburn, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, NINE CENTS per pound, cleaned and sacked. Neil McArthur, Venn, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—FRESH BROME GRASS SEED AT 10 cents, cleaned and sacked. Albert McGregor, Keyes, Man. 12-5

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, well cleaned, 10 cents per pound; bags free. Edward Adams, Grenfell, Sask. 12-6

RYE GRASS, GOOD HEAVY RECLEANED seed, choicest quality, eight cents pound; sacks free. Addison Shantz, Guernsey, Sask. 12-6

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, free from noxious weeds, $7.00 per 100. John Rnfenacht, Hardisty, Alta. 13-3

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, nine cents pound; cleaned, bagged; absolutely no couch grass. N. C. Stewart, Phippen, Sask.

BROME SEED, CLEANED, FREE NOXIOUS weeds, $9.00 100; $160 ton; sacks free. William Leslie, Graysville, Man. 13-3

PURE GRIMM'S ALFALFA, 75 CENTS PER pound, postpaid; 25 dollars per 50 pounds. Wesley Gordon, Hazelcliffe, Sask. 13-3

BROME SEED, 10 CENTS POUND, FREE FROM weeds, cleaned, sacked. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 13-4

SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY OF RYE GRASS seed, grown on breaking, eight cents per pound, sacked. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 13-6

BROME GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS POUND, sacked. James Millions, Carnduff, Sask. 13-6

SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, $8.00 100. Ed. Berry, Elm Creek, Man. 12-3

COMMON MILLET, CLEANED, $3.25 per 100, sacked. Chas Robinson, Stoughton, Sask. 13-5

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, $10 PER 100 pounds; bags extra. N. Barker, Holland, Man.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, 10 CENTS POUND, sacked. H. Ducle, Dundurn, Sask. 15-2

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SPELT, $2.00 PER 100, CLEANED AND BAGged. N. K. Bakken, Throne, Alta. 11-6

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Here's a man who says that his last year's ad. had enough kick in it that it brought him his first order for Hatching Eggs this year—"The first order received this spring was from a customer who says he saw my ad. in The Guide last summer." He also says:

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

POTATOES

IT'S GOING TO BE A LATE SEASON. I specialize in the two best early varieties, Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler, from years of careful selection for purity, earliness, type, prolific, free from disease, 90 pounds, $2.50; six bushels, $9.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. John McCheane, Borden, Sask. 15-5

EMPIRE STATE POTATOES GIVE HIGHEST average yield for past four years at Lacombe Experimental Station. White, good keeper and splendid cooker. Selling—Choice seed of this famous variety at 90 cents per bushel, sacked, small lots. Car load for sale. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

SEED POTATOES—EARLY BOVEES, EARLY Ohio, Early Burpees, Wee MacGregor, Irish Cobblers, Premiers, small lots, f.o.b. Birds Hill, 90 cents bushel, sacked; car lots, 75 cents. J. H. De Visser, Jr., Secretary, Manitoba Potato Growers' Co-operative Ltd., Birds Hill, Man. 13-3

SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSSETT, NO. 1, certified, government inspected, quality unequalled, heavy yielder under all conditions. Write for particulars and prices. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 3tf

2,500 BUSHELS NO. 1 LARGE IRISH COBBLER, Gold Coin, Early Ohio seed potatoes, $1.00 bushel; over nine bushels, 75 cents; sacked. O. A. Hall, Kinuso, Alta. 11-5

HARDIEST STRAWBERRIES, DAKOTA, $2.50 100, postpaid. Certified Early Ohio potatoes, took first prize at Winnipeg, $2.25 sack 90 pounds. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 13-6

POTATOES FOR SALE—EARLY OHIOS, WEE MacGregor, Mortgage Lifter and Golden Nuggett, $1.25 bushel, including sacks. E. Kirby, Avenue A, Saskatoon, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—SELECTED EARLY OHIO AND Crown Jewel seed potatoes, $1.00 bushel, sacked. S. Aikenhead, Hartney, Man. 12-4

FOR SALE—IRISH COBBLER AND EARLY Rose seed potatoes, $2.00 100 pounds, sacked. A. W. Sharp, Daysland, Alta. 12-6

GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Early Bovie, $1.00 bushel. Sam Metheral, Weyburn, Sask. 14-5

POTATOES—EARLY OHIO AND EARLY Bovee, grown from Steele Briggs' stock, $1.00 bushel. John A. Thomson, Lacombe, Alta. 14-3

BEAUTY OF HEBRON POTATOES, GOOD quality, heavy yielder, 50 cents bushel, sacked. Camille Guillemin, Forget, Sask. 14-4

EARLY OHIO, IRISH COBBLER, PURE, GOOD yielders, $1.00 bushel, sacked. Reference, Union Bank. S. Ramer, Duchess, Alta. 15-3

EARLY DAWN, BEST CROPPERS IN EIGHT varieties, $1.00 bushel, sacked. A. Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. 15-3

SELLING—CAR LOAD POTATOES. CARDALE Local U.F.M. George Todd, Secretary, Cardale, Man. 15-3

TABLE TALK POTATOES, SPLENDID SAMple, 60 cents bushel, sacked. W. Lowe, Amisk Alta. 15-3

700 BUSHELS HEAVILY-GRADED WEE MAC Gregor, Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler potatoes, sacked, $390. N. A. Reid, Kennedy, Sask. 15-2

SEED POTATOES, EARLY OHIO, $1.00 A bushel, sacked. Alex. George, Leney, Sask. 14-2

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SELLING — POTATOES; WILLOW POSTS; seed and feed oats; cordwood; upland, timothy hay. Prices on application. Secretary, Leduc U.F.A. Co-operative Assn. Ltd., Leduc Alta. 11-6

FOR SALE—OVERLAND CAR, MODEL 90, 1918, all in first-class running condition, $775 cash. David Balman, Moline, Man. 13-3

FOR SALE—UPLAND HAY, VICTORY OATS, six-bottom automatic Sattley plow. Bedson Bros., Fenner P.O., Alta. 14-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR WORK HORSES or young cattle, five-passenger Case touring car, good condition. S. B. Gunn, Inkster, Man. 14-3

FOR SALE—FOUR SHARES IN UNITED GRAIN Growers Grain Co. A. R. Smith, Sintaluta, Sask. 15-2

SELLING — 1,200-TO-ONE WHITE BEANS, Alberta raised, 60 cents pound, postpaid. Geo. A. Spencer, Magrath, Alta.

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INCUBATORS, POULTRY SUPPLIES, CORrugated hatching egg boxes, 15-egg, $2.40; 30-egg, $3.50 per dozen. 40-page catalog free, gives full line poultry appliances. Write, Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

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Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50 CENTS EACH, or $40 100; from imported stock. Geo. S. Hewitt, Didsbury, Alta. 12-9

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS. 18-23 pounds, $6.00. Pure Pekin ducks, either sex, $1.75. Mrs. Vaughn, Simpson, Sask. 15-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY hens, university strain, $6.00 each. W. S. Miller, Leduc, Alta.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, $8.00; hens, $5.00. Mrs. Boughton, 320 Ave. S, South, Saskatoon, Sask.

LARGE MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GANDERS, $7.00. Mammoth Bronze gobblers, $7.00. H. F. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask.

BRONZE TURKEY; ALSO LARGE GEESE eggs, 50 cents. Mrs. John A. Gibson, Trochu, Alta.

WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, GUARANTEED OR money back, $3.00. H. B. Picketts, Delisle, Sask.

SIX PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, $8.00 each. Mrs. Gilbert Olofson, Manor, Sask.

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ROSE SINGLE COMB REDS—WINNERS PAST ten years, also egg-laying contest, Utility. My Reds won over all Reds, provincial show, British Columbia, 1922. Eggs, $5.00 and $5.00; baby chicks, $35 100. Robert N. Clerke, Vernon, B.C. 12-6

EGGS FROM MY PURE-BRED R. C. R. REDS, good laying strain, free range, $3.00 for 15, $5.00 30, prepaid in Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan. Fertility guarantee enclosed. Gerald Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask. 15-4

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, winners Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Neepawa and Brandon. Eggs, from $3.00 setting 15. Gordon, Transcona, Man. 15-4

HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB REDS, good layers, prize winners, $2.50 to $5.00 per 15. Chicks, 35 cents each Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 13-5

EXHIBITION ROSE COMB REDS—FIRST Winnipeg cock to nine standard bred hens. Eggs, $5.00 per 15. Utility matings, $2.00 per 15; $10 per 100. J. J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 14-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, CAREfully culled exhibition birds, 30 eggs for five dollars. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Bredenbury, Sask. 14-3

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, winter layers, large birds, $2.00 per setting. W. J. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 14-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM SELECT pens, 15, $1.50; 100, $9.00. A. Getz, Clavet, Sask. 14-3

NEW BREED RHODE ISLAND WHITES— Eggs, $3.50 and $5.00. M. A. Moser, Midale, Sask.

ROSE COMB REDS—LARGE, WELL-BRED, heavy layers. Eggs, $2.00 per setting; $5.00 50, $9.00 100. John Drieger, Winkler, Man. 15-3

EGGS FROM CHOICE FLOCK OF DARK R. C. Reds, laying strain, $2.00 per setting; $10 per 100. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 13-5

SINGLE COMB REDS — PRIZE WINNING stock Cockerels, $4.00; settings, two for $5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 13-5

Leghorns

ON SECOND PEN, PROVINCIAL LAYING contest, Indian Head, 1921, with my Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, $2.00 15; $5.00 50; $8.00 100. Laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, $2.00 15. E. W. Anderson, Box 136, Fleming, Sask. 12-9

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—MY cock is culled and I am using Agricultural College cockerels. Eggs, $2.00 15; $4.50 50; $7.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 12-5

EGGS AND CHICKS—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, winter layers. Write for price list. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, British Columbia. 13-5

SELLING—S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels, $2.00 each, from prize-winning stock, Winnipeg poultry show. Alfred Taplin, Ekhart, Man. 14-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 249 to 290-egg strain, from pedigree stock, $1.75 per 15; $2.75 per 30; $8.00 per 100. Frank Goddinott, Birnie, Man. 14-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, from my exhibition laying stran, 15, $2.00. A. A. Doreton, Box 1289, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, $2.00 for 15, $5.50 for 50; good laying strain. Pierre Leclerc, Marquette, Man. 14-6

BLACK LEGHORNS—CONSISTENT WINNERS, Brandon fair. Hatching eggs, $2.50 setting; $6.00 50. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 14-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $2.00 setting; $7.00 100. Frank Harman, Poplarvain, Man. 14-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, $1.50; large, vigorous stock. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-10

SEND MY NEW MATING LIST OF TOM BARron Leghorns and Wyandottes. Stock and eggs for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 12-5

HATCHING EGGS, FERRIS' WHITE LEGhorn hens, Saskatchewan University best cockerels, $3.00 per 15. Mrs. W. J. Cleveland, Wilcox, Sask.

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HATCHing eggs, $1.00 setting. D. McLennan, Birtle, Man. 15-4

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, good laying strain, $2.00 per 15, $10 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 15-3

EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, good laying strain, $1.25 per 15. Walter Miller, Spy Hill, Sask. 15-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, 15, $1.50; 30, $2.75. Charles Thompson, Clearwater, Man. 15-4

Minorcas

PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCAS—COCKERels, hens, pullets, $3.00 and $5.00. Eggs for hatching, $3.00 per setting. D. L. Calver, Dubuc, Sask. 12-5

FOR SALE—BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, single comb, large type, strong, vigorous birds, $4.00 and $5.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 14-2

Anconas

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, $2.50 each. Hatching eggs, $2.00 per 15, or $9.00 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Welburn, Rokeby, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONA hatching eggs, $2.50 per 15; grand winter layers. Albert J. Leader, Carman, Man. 15-6

SINGLE COMB ANCONA PULLETS, $2.00; eggs, $2.50 setting. I. Williams, 469 Maple St., Moose Jaw, Sask. 15-5

ROSE ANCONAS, BEST STRAIN. EGGS, $2.00; 100, $8.00. W. Hedges, Oyen, Alta.

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High Producing
WHITE AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

MALE BIRDS HEADING 1922 PENS

White Rocks: Sons of Lady Maude, 286 eggs, and Lady Ella, 282 eggs (both grandsons of Lady Alfarata, 301 eggs).

Barred Rocks: Sons of Lady Ada, 290 eggs, and Lady Anna, 264 eggs.

Bred to selected, high-producing females.

Hatching Eggs, $5.00 for 15; 30 for $8.00.

Grade B Quality—Pens headed by males from 200-egg producing stock, **$2.50 for 15; 30 for $4.00.**

White Rock Cockerels (grandsons Lady Ella) $6.00 and $7.50.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY SELECTED bred-to-lay Barred Rock pullets, mated to university's highest egg-type cockerels, $2.00 per 15; $5.00 per 50; or $8.00 per 100 eggs. Ten years breeding for eggs on free range. Infertiles replaced. Pullets laid 50% since November 1. C. W. May, Dalmeny, Sask. 14-4

CASWELL'S IMPERIAL ARISTOCRATS. Barred Rocks, exhibition prize winners, also second, Saskatoon provincial egg laying, all American breeds competing; 100 strong, vigorous cockerels. Eggs in season. Write for free circular. R. W. Caswell, 905 Ave. A, Saskatoon. 13-5

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FOR SALE—PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs, $3.00, $5.00, $7.00, $10 setting of 15; from pedigreed stock; all trap-nested; new blood from J. W. Parks. Marcillous Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 15-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, ACME strain, bred exclusively for winter laying, every bird trap-nested, and only the best used as breeders, $2.50 and $3.00 per set. A. Vickers, Greenway, Man. 15-5

PURE-BRED CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, beautiful barred, $2.00 setting 15 eggs, $5.00 45. Orders taken for incubator lots. Dark and light matings. Mrs. N. Merrick, Box 86, Wainwright, Alta. 15-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS—PEN ONE, PRIZE hens with cockerel, won first and cup, Brandon winter fair, and first at Regina, $8.00 setting; two other prize pens, $3.00 and $5.00 setting. Rev. Leith and Son, Brandon, Man 14-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, from a combination of Ontario's best laying strains, $2.00 for 15; $3.50 for 30. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 14-6

McOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK eggs, $2.00 per 15, $3.50 per 30, $5.00 per 45; unfertiles replaced. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-5

EGGS THAT WILL HATCH, FROM OUR pure bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, $1.75 per 15, $3.00 per 30, $6.00 per 60. W. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 15-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST UNIVERSITY and M.A.C. laying strains, flock includes grandson of 261-egg pullet, $3.00 for 15. John Scott, Manor, Sask. 15-3

"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, $3.00; 30, $5.00. Lovely lilac trees, dozen, $1.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 15-6

PURE-BRED BARRED, BUFF, WHITE ROCK cockerels, May hatched, good winter-laying strains. Price $3.50 each. W. A. Aiken, Drinkwater Sask.

EGGS FROM LAYING STRAIN BARRED Rocks, $2.50 per 15; $12 per 100. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 13-6

HEAVY WINTER-LAYING PURE-BRED BARred Rock hatching eggs, 15, $1.50. F. Bartlett, Botha, Alta 13-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised, some ten pounds, inspected by poultry inspector, $4.50. Mrs. Hurley, Delisle, Sask. 12-4

EGGS FROM SELECTED BARRED ROCK hens, Park's laying strain, $2.50 for 15. Mrs. E. D. Morse, Starbuck Man. 14-3

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, UNIversity laying strain, $1.75 setting 15, delivered. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 15-5

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY, $2.50 per 15, $4.50 30, $7.00 50. Percy Waddington, Plunkett, Sask. 15-3

PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, SETting, $1.50 for 15 eggs; good laying strain. Mrs. McFadzean, Minburn, Alta. 15-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD WINTER LAYers, well barred, $2.00 15; $5.00 50; $8.00 100. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 15-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $2.00 FOR 15, $3.50 for 30. Wm. Christian, Marquette, Man. 15-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.75 per 15, $5.00 per 60. Oscar Loiselle, Vonda, Sask.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM BEST STOCK, $2.00. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-7

EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, 15, $2.00; 30, $3.50. W. King, Stephenfield, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $3.00; PAIR, $5.00. H. F. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask.

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, $3.00 per 15, $5.00 per 30, $15 per 100. Special matings, $5.00 per 15. Place order now to ensure prompt delivery. **O. B. CULBERTON, GOVAN, SASK.**

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WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from flock which won first at Manitoba egg-laying contest, mated with grandsons of hen which laid 308 eggs in Storrs' contest, Connecuit, $3.00 15. Mrs. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-6

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHing eggs, selected pens mated to cockerels from university eggs, weighing 8ght to ten pounds, 15, $1.50; 60, $3.75; 120, $7.00. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, SELECTed birds, specially priced to make room for breeding pens, $3.00 each. Eggs from my best, inspected, heavy-laying birds, $2.00 and $3.50 per setting. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 14-5

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $3.00 for 15; fertility guaranteed; special rate for incubator lots. Hens, $2.00. Thomson, Box 421, Moose Jaw, Sask. 14-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM CULLED, trap-nested flock, $2.50 15. Pure-bred Toulouse ganders, $5.00; goose eggs, 40 cents each. Glen-Eden Farm, Macdonald, Man. 14-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, heavy-laying strain, the kind that wins and lays, $2.00 15; $3.50 30. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 14-6

MARCH HATCHED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from Dorca's special matings, selected breeders, $3.00, $5.00, $7.50. Southview Poultry Ranch, Box 358, Yorkton, Sask.

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, single, $3.00; pair $5.00 Selected hatching eggs, 15 $2.00; 100, $10. John Macdonald, Clarkleigh, Man. 1-33

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte hatching eggs, $1.50 per 15, $5.00 per 60, $8.00 per 100. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 15-5

MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $5.00; pair, $9.00. Hatching eggs, 220-egg strain, $2.50 for 15, $4.00 for 30. J. D. Robinson, Treesbank, Man. 15-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, Martin's Regal-Dorcas, government inspected, $3.00 and $5.00. Two turkey toms, $6.00 each. Mrs. John Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 15-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, $1.50 per 15, $4.50 50. Mrs. Berg, Margo, Sask. 15-3

PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching, $2.00 for 15. John Sollman, Chipman, Alta. 15-4

WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTES, MARTIN Guild strain, $1.00 setting. Incubators filled. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 15-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM MARTIN'S best pens, Regal-Dorcas, $3.00, $2.50 setting. J. B. Powell, Wapella, Sask. 15-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, setting of 15 eggs, $1.50. Mrs. J. L. Walters, Clive, Alta. 15-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, good laying strain, $2.00 per 15. F. W. Curle, Makaroff, Man. 15-6

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte eggs, from beautiful birds, $1.50 15, $5.00 60. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM EXhibition stock, $3.00 setting. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN strain, $3.00. White Wyandotte eggs, 15, $2.00. Mrs. R. W. Knechtel, Souris, Man. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WINNERS EXHIBItion and government laying contests, $3.00 setting. Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 13-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, John Martin strain and bred-to-lay, 10 cents each. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 12tf

SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED Wyandotte cockerels, $3.50 each. Hatching eggs, $4.00 per 15. Roy Tylin, Paswegin, Sask. 12-5

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, winter-laying strain, 15, $1.75. Annie Traub, Togo, Sask. 14-8

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, $2.00 per 15; $3.00 per 30; $10 per 120. Mrs. W. Fuller, Amisk, Alta. 14-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, from selected winter layers, Bradley's laying strain, $3.00 per 15. J. Taylor, Eyebrow, Sask. 14-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, $2.50 per 15. Walter G. Saunders, Borden, Sask. 14-5

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, winter-laying strain, 15, $1.75. Harriet Harvey, Makaroff, Man. 14-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $9.00 100, CARriage paid; $4.50 50. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 14-4

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN strain, $1.50 per 15; $5.00 per 60. Mrs. M. Lester, Neepawa, Man. 14-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $1.50 SETTING. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 14-3

Orpingtons

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—EXHIBITION stock, winners wherever shown. 1 trap-nest all my birds. If you want this combination write for list. Armstrong, 879 Sherburn St., Winnipeg. 15-3

EGGS FROM SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTONS, 10 cents each. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, 20 cents each. Good stuff. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 13-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, choice utility stock, good winter layers, 15, $1.50; 30, $2.75; 100, $8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 13-9

COCKERELS, FROM POORMAN'S 200-EGG White Orpingtons, $3.00, $5.00. Breeding pens, $12. Eggs in season. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 14-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON hatching eggs, $3.00 setting of 15. P. Glass, Kerrobert, Sask. 14-8

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, $3.50 each. P. Glass, Kerrobert, Sask. 14-3

STRICTLY PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON settings, 15 eggs, $1.50; 100, $9.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 13-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, $3.00 15, $12 100 eggs; baby chicks, $4.00 dozen. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask.

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON EGGS, $3.00 per 15. Henry Giefer, Driver, Sask.

Orloffs

KENNEDY'S MAHOGANY, SPANGLED AND White Orloffs are wonderful layers in cold weather, a rare fowl that you will appreciate. Write for announcement giving fullest information; gladly sent free. John R. Kennedy, 1357 Kingston Road, Toronto, Canada.

Sundry Breeds

Barred Plymouth Rocks and S.C. Rhode Island Red Cocks and Cockerels

Well Matured, Vigorous Birds, $5.00 Each

A LIMITED number of the above, specially selected from our best producing hens, **$8.00** each.

Hatching Eggs, both varieties, **$2.50 per setting** (13 eggs); two settings, **$4.00**; 100 eggs, **$12.00**.

Day-Old Chicks. A limited number, after April 15, **$35.00** per 100; after June 1, **$25.00**.

An entry from this flock led at Lethbridge Egg-Laying Contest last year, producing 246 eggs in 52 consecutive weeks. Apply

C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARM
STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

BABY CHICKS

PRODUCED from acclimatized Manitoba stock. Hatched in Winnipeg. 50,000-egg incubator. United Poultry Farms' chicks are big, strong, husky fellows that live and grow fast. We supply chicks from 16 varieties, all pure-bred, high egg-producing stock.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from these same breeders for those who rather have eggs than chicks. We guarantee 100 per cent. chicks alive on arrival, and 75 per cent. of eggs to be fertile or replace. Dead chicks or infertile eggs Free. Our 40-page catalogue explains fully, sent Free. Write for copy today and order early.

UNITED POULTRY FARMS, WINNIPEG

BABY CHICKS

THE largest Exhibit in the West; **heated in my** own electric brooders. Come and see them. Book your order now. Pure-bred, guaranteed Egg Laying Strain 95 per cent. alive at your station. Catalogue free. **Alex. Taylor, Baby Chick Shipper, 311 Colony Street, Winnipeg, Man.**

REDS, BOTH COMBS, ALSO RUSSIAN Orloffs; winners Dauphin, all three breeds. Eggs, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00, $7.00 setting; Orloffs, $5.00 setting. Single Comb Red cockerels, $5.00 each. B. A. Tedford, McCreary, Man. 12-6

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY R. C. Rhode Island Reds university stock; R C. Black Minorcas; S. C. White Leghorns. Unrelated pens, 15, $2.50. Day-old chicks, April. M. Burden, Limerick, Sask.

IWONA POULTRY RANCH, ASQUITH, SASK.— Breeders S. C. Reds, Chanteclers; almost clean up Saskatoon winners. Cockerels, pullets and eggs, three dollars up. 11-5

BETTER BABY CHICKS, FROM OUR BRED-to-lay Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes. Safe delivery. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 6-12

WHITE ORPINGTONS, GOLDEN WYANdottes, R. C. Black Minorcas; winners Winnipeg, Brandon; winter layers. Eggs, from $3.00 for 15; cockerels, from $3.00. T. Merryweather, Swan River, Man. 14-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHing eggs, $1.50 for 15. Pure-bred White Pekin duck eggs, $2.00 for 10. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 15-3

BLACK ORPINGTON, BLACK LANGSHAN, Light Brahma eggs, $2.00 for 15. White Holland and Bronze turkey eggs, 30 cents. A. White, Fairlight, Sask. 15-3

PURE IMPORTED BLACK LANGSHANS, EXcellent layers, cocks 12 pounds, hens 10. Eggs, $2.00 setting, 40 for $5.00. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 15-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DARK CORNISH cockerels, from $3.00 to $4.00 each. Eggs, $3.00 per setting. W. W. Moir, Glenside, Sask. 14-2

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, LEADING VARieties. Price list free. Geo. A. Frame, 206 Johnson Ave., Winnipeg. 13-4

SELLING—GUINEAS, $2.00 EACH. RUSSELL Adams, Roland, Man. 13-5

BRONZE GOBBLERS AND BARRED ROCK cockerels. Mrs. Dunning, Birch Hills, Sask. 12-3

WANTED—WILD MALLARD EGGS. CLOYD Crow, Camden, Mich. 14-2

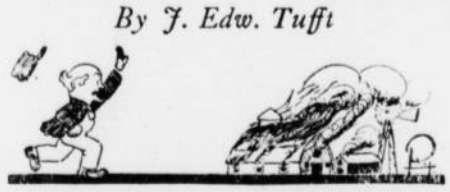
BLACK LANGSHANS, PRIZE WINNERS, $4.00 per setting. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Man. 14-6

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, $4.00 SETTING, A. L. Sibbald, Leduc, Alta. 15-4

GUINEAS, $4.00 PAIR. MYRTLE WALDON, Elkhorn, Man.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Stopping the Policies

While others purchased fads and frills, I paid up fire insurance bills. For years and years I sent my coin to Winnipeg, St. Paul, Des Moines. "I must not take a chance," said I, "on hen coop, cow shed, barn or stye—to risk my junk I'd be a dunce; a lantern burned Chicago once! A glowing match, a coil of smoke, two hours of flame, and zip, I'm broke! These premiums, though hard to pay, may some how, some time, save the day!" But other folks kept buying cars, and seeing shows and movie stars. I watched and pined, at last I quit, and told the agent, "Not a bit!" when he made known that wish of his, that I renew my policies. He argued for three solid hours, used all his best persuasive powers, but, "No," I said, "they keep me broke; I'll take a chance on fire and smoke!" In agony he talked some more; he sermonized, he begged, he swore—but firm, immovable I stood; "I'm through," I said, "for bad or good!" He left my yard with sighs and groans and spoke in cold, prophetic tones. That afternoon, when hoisting hay, my hired man threw a match away. A flame sprang up, and, leaping higher, it set my hipped-roof barn on fire! Fanned by a gale, it leaped and spread to chicken coop, to pen and shed; then, turning 'round, it vaulted back, and wrapped itself about my shack. I saved one hundred bones that day, but threw ten thousand more away. I rebuilt house, and barn and pen, insured and started new again!

[Continued on next page

FARM MACHINERY

MAGNETO REPAIRING
SEND IT TO US—IT'S OUR SPECIALTY
Official Representatives
NORMA Ball Bearings, Bosch, Dixie, Splitdorf, Berling, K.-W., Kingston, Simons-Webster, Wizzard and Tangle Magnetos.
Representatives of the famous Exide Battery—the giant that lives in a box.
MAGNETO SERVICE STATION LTD.
14th AVE. and BROAD ST., REGINA, Sask.

FOR SALE—BIG 4, MODEL D, 20-H.P. ON draw-bar, with power-lift plows, five 14-inch slat bottoms, $1,200 cash. Caterpillar Holt, 75 H.P., with Deere gang, ten-bottom, breakers and slats, $5,700 cash. Just the outfit for municipal road work. Both tractors and plows in excellent condition. Fort Pitt Ranch, located at Redland Station, C.N., Alberta. 14-5

FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY 20-40 TRACtor, in first-class condition, or would trade for larger one, 30-60, or steam engine. Also one Cockshutt engine gang, six-stubble and five-breaker bottom. What offers? C. Bily, Millwood, Man. 15-3

FOR SALE—25 HORSE POWER TITAN TRACtor, type D; real bargain. Also P. & O. plows, five stubble and four breaker bottoms, good condition. Apply, William Foote, Pincher Creek, Alta. 15-2

AVERY TRACTOR, 18-36, NEARLY NEW; Case separator, 28-in.; good running order. $2,100 cash, or $1,000 cash, balance on terms. Box 200, Alliance, Alta 15-2

$100 CASH WILL BUY OLIVER THREE-bottom tractor plow, two set shears; first-class condition. Also 10-20 Titan steering device, $15. Gladstone Davies, Franklin, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—CANADIAN-HOLT 60 H.P. CATIpillar engine and ten-bottom John Deere plows, stubble and breaking bottoms. Dean Pritchard, High River, Alta.

SALE—30-60 FLOUR CITY TRACTOR, OR trade for 16-30 oil pull and 22 or 24-inch separator, preferably Fairbanks-Morse. Edw. A. Tank, Melville, Sask.

FOR SALE—LACROSSE ENGINE PLOW, FOURfurrow; Oliver Fordson plow, two-furrow, with breaking bottoms. Alex. McMillan, Juniata, Sask. 13-4

BARGAINS—THREE-BOTTOM DEERE TRACtor plow, perfect condition; extra shares; 48-inch extension rims; set angle lugs; tractor radiator, with fan. Ernest Symons, Wapella, Sask. 11-5

SELLING—LEVER HARROWS, FOUR-SECtion, good condition, $20; six-furrow Cockshutt engine plow, $200. Trade for hay or oats. Box 20, Sceptre, Sask. 12-5

VERITY SIX-BOTTOM ENGINE GANG, ROLLing coulters, breaker bottoms, perfect condition, broke 175 acres. Cash or terms. E. E. Breakenridge, Vidora, Sask. 13-3

SELLING—SECOND-HAND HARNESS; 26-FT. wood harrows; 16-in. two bottom Oliver gangs; 12-ft. knife weeders. Perfect condition. Write, 376 Vauxhall, Alta. 14-3

SELLING—COCKSHUTT 12-DISC AND P. & O. four-disc power-lift plow, like new, $250 and $85. Wante.—Fox terrier pup. M. Pfrimmer, Myrtle, Man. 14-2

BARGAINS—COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG, five bottoms, 12 extra shares; Emerson engine discs, good as new. $225 for both. E. Goddu, Frenchville, Sask. 14-3

SELLING—JOHN DEERE 14-INCH BREAKER bottom, sulky plow, good as new, $35, f.o.b. Marengo, Sask. G. Mackie, Clair, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE P. & O. ENGINE plow, with eight breaker bottoms; used one season. Fred Clark, Willows, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK—12-20 E. B. tractor, in good running order. G. H. Wilson, Wiseton, Sask. 11-6

FOR SALE—CASE 65 H.P. STEAM PLOWS and threshing outfit, A1 condition Box 25 Plapot, Sask 15-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR FORD CAR—Happy Farmer tractor and John Deere plows, practically new. C. Morton, Innes, Sask. 15-2

HART-PARR 15-30, THREE-BOTTOM PLOW, nearly new, $1,000. Wm. Larson, Duchess, Alta. 15-2

FOR SALE—12 FT. IDEAL WINDMILL AND post grinder, with pulley attached for pumping, good as new. H. Arnold, Leslieville, Alta

FOR SALE—14 H.P. TRACTOR, WITH PLOW, and 28-36 Overshot separator, good condition. Fred Gaskell, Okotoks, Alta 15-3

SELLING—TWO 14 OLIVER BREAKER BOTtoms, extra shares, $20 each. Wilfrid Wyatt, Broadview, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD YOUNG mare—One three-furrow Cockshutt tractor plow, new. Price $150. Box 41, Basswood, Man. 15-3

SELLING—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND plow, 1920 model, $600 cash. Box 70, Niverville, Man.

SELLING—EIGHT-FURROW P. & O. ENGINE gang, good for any land, only slightly used. R. Nyberg, Amisk, Alta. 13-3

SELLING—CHEAP, CASE 30-60 KEROSENE tractor, in A1 condition. W. West, Metiskow, Alta. 13-4

FOR SALE—EIGHT-FURROW OLIVER ENgine gang break pin standards, $250. D. W. Higgs, Dunrea, Man. 13-3

FOR SALE—CASE 15-27, WITH EXTENSION rims; Cockshutt three-furrow plow and mulcher-packer. S. M. Bachman, Kandahar, Sask. 14-2

CASE FOUR-BOTTOM TRACTOR PLOW, good repair, almost new, $125. A. E. McFee, Sanford, Man. 14-3

WANTED—INTERNATIONAL SEPARATOR for 10-20 engine. Selling—Ford tractor attachment. F. Christensen, Chaplin, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—SIX-FRAME RUMELY ENGINE gang with four stubble and breaker bottoms, $350. H. Cross, Kincaid, Sask 13-3

WANTED—GEARS, 26 H.P. AMERICAN ABEL engine. Ole A. Lee, Box 9, Erickson, Man. 14-2

10-20 MOGUL, GOOD CONDITION, $450. W. Broadhead, Waseca, Sask. 15-4

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL SURFACE packer, also Cockshutt Empire triple gang, 12-inch. What offers? E. Weldon, Butler, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE—12-25 Minneapolis tractor and plow. Apply, George Dowling, Macdowall, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—THREE-BOTTOM 14-IN. GRAND Detour tractor plow, perfect condition, $100. M. Sheppard, Letellier, Man.

TRACTOR WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR Clydesdale stallion, first class certificate. What offers? S. McConnell, Kelliher, Sask. 14-2

SALE OR TRADE—STEAM THRESHING OUTfit, complete, value $1,500. W. Kilkenny, Broomhill, Man. 15-3

CASE 10-20, THREE-BOTTOM JOHN DEERE plow, breaker bottoms, plowed 150 acres. Murreli, 515 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 15-2

WANTED—GAS TRACTOR, WILL EXCHANGE young horses Robert Smith, Sperling, Man. 15-2

FIRST-CLASS GAS TRACTOR ENGINEER wants job. B. Klassen, Humboldt, Sask.

Well Drilling

WE GET THE WATER—HUNDREDS OF farmers have spent time and money in drilling wells which eventually proved unsatisfactory. There was plenty of water, but the driller could not keep out the sand. In many cases he would go down through the sand, expecting to strike some coarser substance below, but failed, with the result the farmer had nothing to show for his time and expense but a useless hole in the ground. Many inexperienced drillers have shut out supplies of water in sand, which, if properly handled, would have made a first-class well. Many a farmer has paid for a 200-foot well when he could have had a better supply at a lesser depth. Old drillers used to think it impossible to make a good well in sand, and many drillers think so yet. This is not the case. We can make a good well in almost any kind of water-bearing sand. Ask us for proofs. We will answer all correspondence promptly. If you have had any difficulty in getting a water supply, write us for particulars and testimonials of men who have benefited by our experience. We will drill wells in any part of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Beamish Bros., Shoal Lake, Man. Phone 156. 14-5

Vines in House Decoration

Continued from Page 18

than the heavy-wooded perennial forms.

"The best known of these is Wild Cucumber. This is a native plant which is used very extensively in the West as a climber for covering verandahs, arbors, or summer houses. It develops from fairly large dark-colored seed and makes a surprisingly rapid growth under favorable conditions. It produces an abundance of leaves and numerous greenish-white flowers. A great many fine tendrils are produced, which hold it securely fastened to any support on which it is climbing.

"In the latter part of the growing season, the inflated pods appear. They are about two inches long and covered with weak spines or prickles. These pods add to the appearance of the vine and are an unfailing source of delight to children who love to burst them open. The plant is hardy, easily grown from seed, and may be grown on a variety of soils. It does best when provided with some support.

"Another annual plant which makes a very satisfactory climber is the Morning Glory. It will grow quite well in a variety of situations, and its large, bell-like, many-colored flowers makes it particularly showy and attractive. The plant does best in a soil which should be well prepared before the seeds are sown. It is quite hardy, and the seeds may be sown out of doors during the second week in May. Like the Wild Cucumber, the Morning Glory gives most satisfactory results when provided with suitable support.

"Lastly there is the Canary-bird Flower. This is an attractive, tall-growing annual which may easily be developed from seeds in any well-prepared garden soil. It makes a very suitable trellis or arbor covering plant. It produces masses of pale yellow fringe-like flowers which are showy and attractive.

Coloring Soap

Q.—Can anything be added to home-made soap to give it the smell and appearance of a brown laundry soap?

A.—I would not advise you to try coloring home-made soap, for the common yellow color of commercial products is often due to resin which is added to reduce the cost of manufacturing. This material forms a lather but does not really remove the dirt. Therefore it is better to use your soap as it is. A few sassafras roots will give it a pleasant odor.

Head of Great Firm Dies

Sir John Eaton is dead. After a gallant fight of six weeks against influenza

The late Sir John C. Eaton

and its complications, during the course of which he rallied and showed every promise of recovery, a fatal relapse set in and the end came on March 30.

Sir John Craig Eaton was a worthy son of a worthy father. Cast in a generous mould both mentally and physically, he not only inherited great wealth and a world-famous business organization, but he inherited as well the keen vision, the optimistic outlook, the energy and the capacity for organization and development that characterized his father. Had he not been born to great things, he was undoubtedly one of that type which achieves to greatness and that wins success in the face of difficulties.

Born in 1876, he entered the business upon completion of his college course and learned to do by doing, serving in many capacities, from stoking in the boiler rooms to buying in foreign countries. His first large business venture was the projection of the Winnipeg store, work on which was commenced in 1904. The death of an elder brother in 1900 had already placed him in the position of vice-president, and in 1907 he succeeded his father as the directing head of the company.

Lady Eaton and four young sons and one daughter survive; also Mrs. Timothy Eaton, mother of Sir John; one brother and two sisters.

Renovating Furniture

Continued from Page 12

properly. The fewer strokes of the brush used the clearer the surface will be. After each coat has become absolutely dry, take fine sandpaper and remove brush marks by rubbing across them. Wipe off the dust.

The finishing touches are given furniture by applying a coat of enamel in the desired shade. Many people use dead-white and then are disappointed in the results. It is always much safer to choose a cream or a grey, either of which combines better with other furnishings in the room than does pure white.

The Possibilities of Wickerwork

Wicker furniture can also be rejuvenated with very little trouble. Remove as much upholstering as possible and give the piece a thorough scrubbing with a solution made of one rounded tablespoon of washing soda dissolved in four cups of warm water. This kind of work is better done outside, but if the day is wet, spread a thick layer of newspapers on the floor of a room where there is good light. Use a small, stiff scrubbing brush and plenty of elbow grease. After all the paint has been removed, place the furniture in the sun and let it dry thoroughly. One coat of flat wall paint is next applied, and after it is perfectly dry it is followed by two coats of enamel. Special care must be taken to avoid applying the paint too generously as it accumulates in cracks very easily.

One way of giving wicker or wooden furniture a beautiful finish is to apply a coat of white shellac over the paint, then to brush oil paint of a contrasting color, liberally. Wipe it off immediately with a piece of old cloth dampened with turpentine. By this treatment a little of the color is left in the carving and fluting. On wicker work it remains in the many groovings. A chair enamelled in cream can be made to take on an antique effect by the use of umber or burnt sienna. Other suitable color combinations are blue over green, blue or green over grey, and violet over yellow. This process is called glazing.

If wicker furniture has become broken in spots so that it has become unsightly in appearance, it can be dressed up in a cretonne or chintz slip-cover of suitable color. If the article is no longer secure in construction it is not worth while taking much trouble to make furniture presentable, but when it is in good shape it does repay the worker a hundred times over.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Do You Want DISHES?

Of course you do. Every home needs more dishes, especially now after a period of such high prices when breakages were not replaced. Every housewife will agree with us when we say, "she can always add to her supply."

The Guide has a plan for you to secure more dishes free. They are the famous old English pattern—the clover leaf, with a gold line on the edges. These dishes will do credit to any table.

This is an unusual offer, and makes it possible for you to get dishes without spending money to obtain them. For full particulars fill in and mail the coupon.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Gentlemen: Without obligation on my part, tell me how I can obtain more dishes without cost.

NAME .....

P.O. ..... Prov. .....

A12

The End of The Rainbow

may not be in your barnyard, but we'll venture to suggest that if you look around you will find some money. It may be tied up in a piece of machinery that you don't need. But you can get the money out of that by running a little classified ad. in The Guide—then you'll have a story like this to tell:

"Re my ad., cancel same, as I sold the Engine almost from the first week's insertion."—N. I. Turnbull, Binscarth, Man.

We Did It For Him—We Can Do It For You

Now's your chance to get your money back out of that piece of used machinery. See top of first classified page for instructions.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 7, 1922

WHEAT—Prices for the week show little change and trade generally has been quiet. Considerable wheat has been sold to go East, the supplies coming from American interests, who are credited with the bulk of the selling in this market. The country is showing an indifferent attitude, and offerings from that source are light. The grain trade has been inclined to look for lower levels on account of the lack of demand for some grades for export, and the consequent falling of the May option, as compared with the July, but prices appear to be in a rut.

United States crop report out today shows the government expects 573 millions of winter wheat as compared with 587 a year ago, and the condition is 78.4 as against 91 per cent. a year ago. These figures have been discounted somewhat already on crop damage reports a month ago.

Cash demand is good on all grades excepting 3 Northern. Exporters have sold some but the grade is plentiful and the demand is not sufficient to raise the price any higher than the cost of carrying the wheat until the month of May. Narrow markets appear in prospect until something comes along to disturb present values.

FLAX—Quiet, with considerable liquidation of long flax by speculators. Market appears to be in a state of coma with a trade of a few cars daily.

OATS—Very little change in price of this grain during the week. Market has been dull and volume of business done of small proportion. Practically no demand from either domestic or foreign sources for our oats, and consequently business is at a standstill. With the opening of navigation some improvement in demand will no doubt take place, but stocks are fairly heavy, and it is therefore difficult to get very enthusiastic with regard to future prices.

BARLEY—Market has been dull affair during the week with practically no change in prices. Export houses picking up all offerings in anticipation of future business, but no urgent demand for supplies.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 3 to April 8 inclusive

	3	4	5	6	7	8	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May	134⅛	133⅜	131⅜	132	131⅞	133⅝	132⅞	166½
July	131⅞	131¼	129⅜	131⅛	131⅜	132⅞	130¾	148
Oats—								
May	46⅝	46½	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	47⅜	46⅞	43¼
July	46¼	46¾	46⅜	46¾	47⅛	47⅜	46⅞	44⅞
Barley—								
May	65⅞	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65	65½	65⅞	69½
July	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63½	64⅛	65⅛	63¼	66½
Flax—								
May	224¾	222¼	221¾	233½	223¾	226½	222¼	154
July	223¾	221¾	221	223¾	224	227	222¾	157¾
Rye—								
May	100¾	100	99¾	100	100¼	101½	100	154

WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,625; hogs, 2,512; sheep, 64. Last week: Cattle, 1,952; hogs, 2,838; sheep, 233.

The week just passed has seen the heaviest run of cattle on this market for many weeks. Altogether too many half finished, rough cattle were on the market and this demoralized prices considerably. It would appear that the close approach of seeding and the scarcity of feed in many districts is the reason why so many half-finished cattle are being shipped to market. This is a very unfortunate circumstance. Had these same cattle been properly finished and delivered to market steadily during the next sixty days the present slump would not have occurred. Had these half-finished cattle been held on grain for another thirty days they would have brought much more money for their owners. Thick, fat, light-weight cattle are selling strong at prices almost equal to those of one week ago. Calves are particularly strong, top for choice calves being 11c. Stockers and feeders are in good demand at satisfactory prices.

Following are a few representative sales made by United Grain Growers, St. Boniface, on butcher cattle during the past week:

5 steers from Minto, 7½c per lb.; 9 steers from Minto, 7c; 1 steer from Imperial, 7c; steers from Hamiota, 7c; 2 heifers from Decker, 7c; 2 heifers from Minto, 6¾c; 1 heifer from Hamiota, 6¼c; 1 heifer from Elkhorn, 6½c.

The hog market has held steady during the past week at around 11c to 11½c, the latter being today's quotation. Not sufficient sheep and lambs are coming forward to supply the demand and choice lambs this week have sold as high as 14c per lb.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Choice export steers	$6.75 to	$7.00
Prime butcher steers	6.25 to	6.75
Good to choice steers	5.50 to	6.00
Medium to good steers	4.50 to	5.50
Common steers	3.50 to	4.50
Choice butcher heifers	5.50 to	6.50
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to	5.50
Medium heifers	3.50 to	4.50
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to	4.00
Choice butcher cows	4.50 to	5.00
Fair to good cows	3.75 to	4.50
Breedy stock cows	2.25 to	3.25
Canner cows	1.50 to	2.50

WHEAT PRICES

April 3 to April 8 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
April 3	137⅝	133½	125⅝	118⅛	107⅛	97⅛
4	137¼	132¾	125	117	106⅜	96⅜
5	135⅜	131	123	115¼	104⅞	94⅞
6	136⅜	131⅞	123⅜	116	105⅞	95⅞
7	136⅞	131⅞	123⅜	115⅞	105⅝	95⅝
8	138⅞	133⅞	125⅝	117⅝	107⅝	97⅝
Week Ago	136⅛	131⅞	124⅝	116⅝	105⅝	95⅝
Year Ago	182½	177¾	173¾	169¾	153¼	129½

POULTRY AND EGGS

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Situation easy. Dealers quoting country shippers 21c for straight receipts, cases included, jobbing straight candled 23c to 25c, extras 30c. Retailing extras 38c, firsts 32c and seconds 20c to 21c. Some local trading in firsts changed hands on spot at 26½c. 11 inspections were made in the Western section during the past week.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Saskatchewan markets easy. Receipts increasing rapidly. Dealers quoting 20c to 22c loss off. North Battleford paying egg gatherers 20c cash, 22½c in trade, retailing 25c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Dealers quoting 20c to 22c, quality exceptionally good, do not expect any material change in prices at present, retailing 25c to 30c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Egg market steady under satisfactory receipts. Dealers quoting country points $6.00 to $6.60 per case delivered, cases included; for straight receipts and graded extras 26c, firsts 22c, seconds 18c. Local jobbing and retail prices irregular. Weather warm. Heavier receipts expected this week.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports sales of eighteen Canadian cattle from 11¾c to 12¾c per lb. live weight, and of one hundred and fifty-two States cattle 12c to 13c. Twenty-five Canadian bullocks brought 9¾c to 10¾c per pound, live weight. Trade slow. Home markets opened on April 5, and first regular quotations available since placing of Foot and Mouth Disease restrictions. Scotch cattle have been going direct to slaughter. Irish cattle run finished for season. Approximately 600 Canadian and States cattle offered.

Birkenhead (Liverpool) offered 1,150 head. States cattle priced from 19 2-3 to 20 2-3c, and Canadians 18¾c to 19 2-3c. Western steers 17¾c to 18¼c. All prices in sink. Few extra States at 21 2-3c. These prices equal to Glasgow live weight.

London quotes American and Canadian dressed fresh beef 17¾c to 18¾c. Weather favorable, but demand slow.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Danish 122s to 125s, supply smaller. Canadian lean, 108s to 115s. Canadian leanest 112s to 115s. Prime 106s to 110s steady. American 95s to 100s. Danish killings, 25,562.

For Wheat Board

James Robinson, managing director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.; H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., and J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, appeared before the agricultural committee of the House of Commons at Ottawa last week, and all spoke strongly in favor of the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board for the handling of the 1922 crop. The serious position of the agricultural industry was brought to the attention of the committee, and it was asserted that the farmers of the West were practically unanimous in favor of the re-establishment of the board with the same powers as that which handled the 1919 crop.

Mr. Wood expressed the opinion that systematic marketing by a Wheat Board would give the farmers $25,000,000 more for this year's crop than they would obtain through a speculative open market. At the same time the price of flour to the consumer would not be increased. Mr. Robinson in his evidence supported this contention by stating that in 1919, when both flour and wheat were controlled, it took three bushels of wheat to buy a sack of flour, while at present it took five bushels.

The last act of the Manitoba legislature, before prorogation on April 6, was to pass a unanimous resolution in favor of the re-establishment of the Wheat Board. The legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta had previously adopted similar resolutions.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, April 3 to April 8, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
April 3	92⅝	47⅛	42⅝	43⅛	41⅛	38⅝	64⅞	62⅛	56⅝	56⅝	223¼	219¼	204¾	100¼
4	92	47⅜	42⅜	43	41⅜	38⅜	64⅝	61⅞	56⅝	56⅝	220¾	216¾	202¼	99⅜
5	90	47⅝	42⅝	43⅛	41⅝	38⅝	64⅞	61⅝	56⅝	56⅝	220¼	216¼	201¾	99⅝
6	90½	47⅜	43	43⅜	41⅜	39	64⅝	61⅞	56⅞	56⅞	222	218	203⅜	99⅜
7	90⅞	47⅞	43⅛	43⅞	41⅞	39⅛	64⅜	61⅜	56⅜	56⅜	222¼	218⅝	203⅞	99¾
8	92⅜	48	43¾	44½	42⅜	39¾	64¾	62	57	57	225	221⅜	206⅜	101
Week Ago	91⅝	47⅛	42⅝	42¾	41⅝	83⅝	64⅝	61⅝	55⅞	55⅞	220¾	216⅜	202¼	99⅜
Year Ago	...	42⅝	37⅜	37⅜	35⅛	32⅛	75	64	52	52	149	145	119	151

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Dairy Short Course Concluded

The fourth annual creamery course conducted at the Manitoba Agricultural College was begun this year on January 9 and concluded on March 17. Twelve students registered for the course, 11 completed the work and wrote on the final examinations, and of these ten were successful in obtaining more than 50 per cent. of the possible 1200 marks allowed for all subjects studied.

In order of proficiency the successful students are as follows: Leo Wiegerinck, Winnipeg; C. J. Breckman, Lundar, Man.; J. Russell, Lacombe, Alta.; C. Shaw, Cartwright, Man.; J. W. Swift, Lloydminster, Sask.; T. R. Shreenan, Winnipeg; W. F. Arnold, Winnipeg; J. P. Mullan, Meadows, Man.; D. J. Walker, Winnipeg; Geo. McCartney, Manitoba Agricultural College.

The following is the list of subjects which comprise the course:

1. Creamery butter-making.
2. Testing dairy products.
3. Ice cream and cheddar cheese.
4. General dairying and cream separators.
5. Dairy cattle and forage crops.
6. Cold storage, refrigeration and arithmetic.
7. Dairy chemistry.
8. Dairy bacteriology.
9. Steam engineering.

Investing Insurance Money

If there is any fund which ought to be protected in such a way as to be placed beyond all possibility of loss, it is the insurance money received by a widow on the death of her husband. There have unfortunately been many cases in which a widow has been left with a comfortable sum of money, sufficient with proper care to keep her from want for the rest of her life, but who, through unwise investments, has very soon found herself penniless. Widows with money are very attractive, not only to bachelors and widowers seeking a home, but also to those people who abound everywhere these days who are looking for easy money and are not too particular how they get it.

A great many women—not all but still a considerable majority—leave business affairs entirely to their husbands. Perhaps some husbands would have more success in their business and in their investments if they would get the advice of their wives. But the fact remains that in the majority of cases when a woman, on the death of her husband, finds herself in the possession of a few thousand dollars in cash she has not the experience necessary to invest it wisely.

Beware!

The result is that such women are too often the prey of unscrupulous men engaged in selling the stock of some new and speculative enterprize. Men of good appearance, with a smooth line of talk a "school of salesmanship," picture in glowing terms the bright prospects which lie ahead, and the huge profits which are to be secured by the purchase of the stock which they are selling. It would be a shame, they say, for such a woman to have only the five and a half per cent. to be obtained from an investment in Victory bonds, or the six or seven per cent. which a trust company could pay her, when she can buy stock in a company which will return ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. Many women, and men too, fall a victim to such wiles as these, and in many cases they afterwards discover that their money has gone, and the savings of many years wasted.

An Assured Income

To provide against this, most of the life insurance companies now issue policies, the proceeds of which are payable to the beneficiary over a period of years. The first payment is made immediately after the death of the assured, and the balance in monthly instalments, usually for ten, fifteen or twenty years. In the event of the death of the beneficiary before all the payments have been made, the remainder of the payments are made to the heirs of the beneficiary. This is known as a monthly income policy. Under this system all worry and care in regard to investments is spared the beneficiary, and all danger of loss is obviated. Moreover, seeing that the payment of a portion of the claim is delayed, the amount of insurance given for the same premium is greater. For example, the premium required to provide an income of $50 a month for 20 years, amounting altogether to $12,000, is the same as would have to be paid for $8,650 of insurance payable at death. Men who wish to provide for their families with absolute certainty would do well to investigate monthly income insurance.

When painting a ceiling or any high work, wrap a piece of strong cotton around lower part of brush, next to handle, and tie firmly. This holds the paint and keeps the handle clean.

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Today it's a picture of Grandmother reading to the children. Tomorrow it may be Jimmie tiger hunting, with peaceful, old Rover as the tiger, or Aunt Edna at the wheel of her new car or Brother Bill back from college for the week-end or—

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